c844 898

COUNTY BOROUGH *of* STOCKPORT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(E. K. MACDONALD, M.D., (Lond.), D.P.H.)

1933

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough of Stockport

For the Year 1933.

E. K. MACDONALD,
M.D., B.S. (LOND.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STOCKPORT:
Swain & Co. Ltd., "Advertiser" Offices, High Street.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30137317

The following are the Committees for 1933–1934 :—

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.
Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.
His Worship the Mayor (Alderman John Coupe).

Alderman Henry Patten, J.P. ; Councillors Ada Allcock, Charles L. Brimelow, Edward Brown, Thomas Buckley, William T. Dingle, J.P., William A. Downham, John W. Fidler, William Hitchen, Frederick Hopwood, John T. Lord, Joseph Morton James Penny, J.P., and Charles Royle.

Hospital Sub-Committee.

Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.
Vice-Chairman—Councillor John W. Fidler.

Alderman Henry Patten, J.P. ; Councillors Ada Allcock, Thomas Buckley, John W. Fidler, Frederick Hopwood, Joseph Morton, and James Penny, J.P.

Tuberculosis, Venereal, and Mental Diseases Sub-Committee.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.
Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Councillors Charles L. Brimelow, William T. Dingle, J.P., William A. Downham, William Hitchen, John T. Lord, and Charles Royle.

Emergency and Staffing Sub-Committee.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.
Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Councillors Ada Allcock, Edward Brown, Thomas Buckley, John T. Lord, and Joseph Morton.

Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

Councillors Thomas Buckley and John W. Fidler.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor William A. Downham.
Vice-Chairman—Alderman John W. Craig, J.P.
His Worship the Mayor (Alderman John Coupe).

Aldermen Henry Patten, J.P. and Charles F. Walker ; Councillors Ada Allcock, John Armstead, Frank Brown, J.P., William T. Dingle, J.P., Norman Greenwood, Catherine E. Johnson, Harry Matkin, Herbert Shepherdson, James H. Stansfield and John E. Thompson ; Mrs. Nellie W. Bennett, J.P., Mrs. Agnes N. Buckley, Mrs. Evelyn M. Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth Potts, J.P., Miss Florence Rowbotham, J.P., Mrs. Mary A. Skuse, J.P., and Dr. F. J. Kitt.

Maternity Home Sub-Committee.

Chairman—Councillor William A. Downham.
Vice-Chairman—Alderman John W. Craig, J.P.

Councillors Ada Allcock and Catherine E. Johnson ; Mrs. Agnes N. Buckley, Mrs. Evelyn M. Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth Potts, J.P., and Mrs. Mary A. Skuse, J.P.

Sub-Committee re Distribution of Milk.

Chairman—Councillor William A. Downham.
Vice-Chairman—Alderman John W Craig, J.P.

Councillors Ada Allcock and Catherine E. Johnson ; and the Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor John T. Lord.
Vice-Chairman—Councillor Charles Hartley.
His Worship the Mayor (Alderman John Coupe).

Alderman John W. Craig, J.P. ; Councillors Frank H. Atkinson, William A. Downham, Charles Gattie, Herbert J. Howard, Catherine E. Johnson, Joseph Morton, Harry Ponsonby, J.P., Rev. A. Rippiner, F.R.G.S., David Scott-Morton, and Fred Sutcliffe.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, Public Health Corporation Hospitals; Administrative Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Officer; Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, to the Education Committee, and to the Public Assistance Committee :—
ERNEST KENNETH MACDONALD, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis and Assistant Venereal Diseases Officer :—
EDWIN RATNER, M.D., Ch B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and Assistant Venereal Diseases Officer :—
JEAN M. MACKINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer (Part time) :—
W. J. S. REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Obstretician to Mile End Hall Maternity Hospital and Stepping Hill Hospital (Part time) :—
KENNETH VERNON BAILEY, M.C., M D., M.C.O.G., M.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital (Part time) :—
HUGH G. WATSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Part time) :—
HARRY SLATER, M.B., Ch.B.
ANNA M. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (Part time) :—WM. MARSHALL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Foods.....F. ALLSOP§°

District Inspectors
- .....H. PRICE§°
- .....F. MILLS§°
- .....P. N. BLOMFIELD§
- .....H. HOWARD§°
- .....S. H. TURNER§°
- .....A. E. SHERWOOD§°

Shops Act Inspector.....E. A. HAMBLET

Superintendent Health Visitor.....Miss K. M. JONES§†*a*

Health Visitors
- .....Miss E. B. SWAN§†*a*
- .....Miss E. SNOWDON*†*a*
- .....Miss L. M. DREW*†*a*
- .....Miss A. N. STUBBS*†*a*
- .....Mrs. E. HOLLAND †*a*
- .....Miss M. BILLINGS*†*a*
- .....Miss D. T. CLAYTON*†*a*
- (Tuberculosis and V.D.).....Miss M. SMITH*††

Matron, Isolation and Tuberculosis Hospitals.....Miss T. P. CRANMORE

Matron, Mile End Hall Maternity Hospital.....Miss E. M. SKRIMSHIRE

Deputy Matron, Isolation Hospital.....Miss K. RICHARDSON

Deputy Matron, Tuberculosis Hospital.....Miss E. E. WILSON

Masseuse (Part time) Maternity and Child Welfare Department...Miss G. POTTS

Clerical Staff
- Chief Clerk.....A. ROWLAND, A.C.I.S.
- J. B. BROWN§
- Junior Clerk.....H. HOLDEN
- Shorthand Typist.....Miss K. L. ECKERSALL
- Maternity & Child Welfare Records Clerk–Miss M. HORNSBY
- Office Boy.....G. JENKINSON
- Dispensary.....Mrs. F. STEAD
- ,, ...Miss A. B. BELLERBY

V.D. Orderly (Part time).....W. E. LEES

§ Certificate, Inspector of Nuisances.
° Certificate. Meat and Other Foods.
* Certificate of General Training.
† Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
a Certificate (new) R.S.I., Health Visitors.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS :—

No. 1 District	..	R. M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District	..	F. CHADWICK, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District	..	J. W. BROOKS, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 4 District	..	R. NIGHTINGALE, M.B., Ch.B.

Stepping Hill Hospital; Shaw Heath Institution; Cottage Homes :—
E. C. DUTTON, M.B., Ch.B.,F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

VACCINATION OFFICERS :—

No. 1 District	..	F. THOMPSON.
No. 2 District	..	J. T. LOMAS.
No. 3 District	..	S. R. BROOME.
No. 4 District	..	W. C. TUNSTALL.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee :—HARRY BARLOW, Barrister-at-Law.
Deputy Clerk :—HENRY WHALLEY.
Medical Superintendent, Stepping Hill Hospital; Medical Officer, Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes :—E. C. DUTTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS :—

No. 1 District	..	H. G. WATSON, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District	..	F. CHADWICK, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District	..	C. B. V. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
No. 4 District	..	W. M. THOMSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Stockport.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the Health of the Borough during 1933.

The year under review was notable in that a national drive against the slum problem was inaugurated. There is no doubt that the bad housing conditions, under which so many of our people live, exercise a very serious effect on the standard of health of the Nation.

A survey of the Town was made in the Spring of 1933, and a provisional programme of slum clearance decided upon; the completion of which should remove the stigma of slumdom from Stockport in the comparatively short period of five years. The Council has entered wholeheartedly into the scheme and is much to be congratulated on the comprehensive nature of the programme.

The Birth and Death rates for 1933 again show an unfavourable relation to each other, there being more deaths than births. It is all the more necessary therefore to take every possible step to conserve life.

I desire to thank all the Members of the Council and especially the Members of the Health and Allied Committees, for their consideration and interest during the year. There is hardly any more important duty laid on the shoulders of Local Government than the safeguarding of the health of the people. I feel this is keenly appreciated by you, Sir, and by your Council.

I wish also to express my thanks to all Members of the Health and Allied Departments for their loyal assistance and co-operation during the year.

Finally, Sir, I must apologize for the lateness of this Report but this has been due to the extra work entailed in the early part of the year by the Borough Extension Bill. Next year this report should be in your hands at a much earlier date.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. K. MACDONALD, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Stockport.
August, 1934.

PART 1.

Health and Statistics.

SECTION A.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Statistical Memorandum.

	Stockport.	England and Wales.	118 County Boroughs & Great Towns.	132 Smaller Towns.
Population (Census 1931)	**125,490**	—	—	—
Estimated Population, Mid-year, 1933	**127,000**	—	—	—
Area in Acres	**7,059**	—	—	—
Birth Rate per 1,000	**12.23**	**14.4**	**14.4**	**14.3**
Do. do. average for five years, 1929–1933	**13.11**	—	—	—
General Death Rate per 1,000	**13.83**	**12.3**	**12.6**	**11.7**
Do. do. average for five years, 1929–1933	**13.26**	—	—	—
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	**83.07**	**64**	**68**	**60**
Do. do. average for five years, 1929–1933	**76.20**	—	—	—
Death Rate from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	**0.31**	—	—	—
Death Rate from Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption) per 1,000	**0.75**	**.69**	—	—
Death Rate from all other Tubercular Diseases	**0.10**	**.13**	—	—

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	7,059
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1933	127,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1933) according to rate books	34,850
Rateable Value (April, 1933)	£740,960
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,865

Extracts from vital statistics for the year :—

	Total.	*M.*	*F.*	
Live Births : Legitimate	1494	765	729	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 12.23.
Illegitimate	59	25	34	
Stillbirths	87	43	44	Rate per 1,000 total births (live and stillbirths), 53.05
Deaths	1757	855	902	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.83.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—

From Sepsis	2
,, other causes	5
Total	7

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	83.07
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	80.99
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	135.59

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	12

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Year 1933.

	Birth Rate.	*Death Rate.*	*Infantile Mortality Rate.*		*Death Rate from Phthisis.*	*Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.*	*Maternal Mortality. Rate.*		
			Year 1933.	*Average 5 years 1928–32*			*Puerp'r'l Sepsis.*	*Other Causes.*	*Total.*
England & Wales ..	14.4	12.3	64	66.16	0.69	0.13	1.75	2.57	4.32
118 Great Towns ...	14.4	12.6	68	71	..	..	..	..	..
Birkenhead.....	17.1	13.5	99	82	0.93	0.14	1.5	3.8	5.3
Blackburn.....	12.0	14.4	71	74	0.69	0.09	0.00	4.11	4.11
Bolton	11.9	14.1	78	77	0.50	0.13	2.35	6.12	8.47
Bury.....	12.63	14.00	53	78	0.51	0.15	..	6.32	6.32
Huddersfield.....	11.42	15.06	49	63	0.72	0.14	2.94	5.88	8.82
Manchester	14.41	13.41	74.93	87.21	1.00	0.15	1.45	3.42	4.87
Oldham	12.4	14.9	70.7	92.6	0.63	0.16	2.95	4.72	7.67
Preston	14.60	13.39	87	88	0.76	0.08	2.33	1.74	4.07
Rochdale.....	11.4	15.0	89	71	0.64	0.09	*0.96	*1.91	*2.87
St. Helens.....	18.0	14.0	116	94	0.73	0.10	*0.52	*5.15	*5.67
Salford.....	15.3	13.9	80	103.4	1.1	0.2	2.9	3.8	6.7
Stockport.....	12.23	13.83	83	75.02	0.75	0.10	1.22	3.05	4.27
Warrington.....	16.0	12.4	73	83	0.76	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.06
Wigan	16.61	14.34	109	105	0.77	0.17	1.41	5.66	7.07

** Calculated on the number of Live Births.*

Vital Statistics.

Table showing Stockport's position in order of merit, as compared with fourteen towns, for ten years 1923/1932.

The fourteen Towns compared are :—

Birkenhead.	Blackburn.	Bolton.
Bury.	Huddersfield.	Manchester.
Oldham.	Preston.	Rochdale.
St. Helens.	Salford.	Stockport.
Warrington.	Wigan.	

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	*Average.*
Birth Rate.....	8	10	8	8	10	10	11	7	9	11	9.2
Death Rate.....	4	6	6	5	3	7	1	3	8	6	4.9
Infant Mortality Rate.....	8	5	8	3	3	5	7	2	5	3	4.9
Phthisis Death Rate.....	9	5	5	1	1	4	7	2	9	10	5.3
Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.....	3	8	1	4	10	3	1	1	1	5	3.7
Maternal Mortality Rate.....	7	6	4	8	10	8	10	2	1	3	5.9

SECTION A.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The ancient Borough of Stockport is situated on the Southern border of the Lancashire industrial area, and is actually both in Lancashire and Cheshire. The County Boundary in the Borough is the Rivers Tame and Mersey, the latter being formed by the union of the Rivers Goyt and Tame just east of the town centre.

Stockport is fortunate in that within easy access is some of the most delightful country in England, with the Peak District to the South East, and the rich plain of Cheshire to the South West. The prevailing winds also come to the town without bringing with them the smoke pollution of an industrial area.

The Borough, on the other hand, is well equipped industrially as both road and rail facilities are good, and the air port of Manchester is within easy reach. There are good sites available for new works and factories, and further the rates levied (12/–, 1932–33–34 ; 11/6, 1934–5), are comparatively low.

THE CENSUS OF 1931 AND EMPLOYMENT.

The results of the 1931 Census as regards employment of persons resident in the area are now available, and are summarised below.

MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

Code No.	*Trade or Occupation.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*% of employed population.*
XII	Textile Workers	4,077	8,346	12,423	18.17
XXIII	Commercial (excluding Clerks)	6,186	2,460	8,646	12.64
XXVII	Personal Service	1,064	4,395	5,459	7.98
XXVIII	Clerks and Draughtsmen	3,115	1,970	5,085	7.44
XXII	Transport and Communication	4,770	169	4,939	7.22
XIII	Makers of Textile Goods	2,132	2,672	4,804	7.02
VII	Metal Workers	4,539	169	4,708	6.88
	Total occupied—14 and over	42,704	25,685	68,389	
	Unoccupied and retired—14 and over	3,326	29,207	32,533	
	Total enumerated population—14 and over	46,030	54,892	100,922	

It would perhaps be also of interest to record all special or individual occupations where over 300 persons of either sex are employed.

Code No.	*Main Occupational Heading.*	*Sub-heading Occupation.*	*Number Employed.*	*Sex.*
VII	Metalworkers	Other Metal Moulders (not brass).....	334	M.
	,, ...	Metal Machinists	694	M.
	,, ...	Erectors, fitters	855	M.
XII	Textile workers	Card, comb and frame tenters ; box winders....	1,607	F.
	,, ...	Spinners and Piecers	1,030	M.
	,, ...	,, ,, ...	1,223	F.
	,, ...	Doublers, &c.....	773	M.
	,, ...	Winders, Reelers, &c.....	4,162	F.
	,, ...	Weavers.....	612	F.
XIII	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.....	Tailors.....	502	F.
	,, ,, ..	Hat Formers, &c.....	915	M.
	,, ,, ..	Hat Sewers, &c.	402	M.
	,, ,, ..	,, ...	969	F.
	,, ,, ..	Sewers, Stitchers, &c.....	513	F.
XIV	Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco.....	Sugar Confectionery Makers, &c.....	488	F.
XV	Workers in Wood and Furniture.....	Carpenters.....	693	M.
XVIII	Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers.....	Bricklayers	331	M.
XXII	Persons employed in Transport	Porters.....	324	M.
	,, ,, ..	Drivers of lorries, &c. (horse)	502	M.
	,, ,, ..	Drivers of passenger self propelled vehicles	305	M.
	,, ,, ..	Drivers of self propelled goods vehicles	878	M.
	,, ,, ..	Omnibus and Tram Conductors.....	311	M.
	,, ,, ..	Messengers	509	M.
XXIII	Commercial (exclud'g Clerks)	Grocery and Provisions....	327	M.
	,, ,, ..	Proprietors of Wholesale businesses	460	M.
	,, ,, ..	Commercial Travellers.....	635	M.
	,, ,, ..	Textiles, &c.....	349	F.
	,, ,, ..	Salesmen, &c.....	521	M.
	,, ,, ..	Costermongers	310	M.
XXV	Professional Occupations ...	Teachers	545	F.
XXVII	Personal Service	Domestic Servants.....	2,555	F.
	,, ...	Laundry Workers	374	F.
	,, ...	Charwomen	694	F.
XXVIII	Clerks.....	Typists.....	853	F.
XXIX	Warehousemen, &c.....	Warehousemen.....	681	M.
XXXI	Other defined and undefined workers	General Labourers.....	2,068	M.
	,, ,, ..	Labourers	1,060	M.

From an examination of the above tables it will be seen how varied and numerous are the occupations of the town. In this period of industrial depression, now happily giving way to better times, Stockport, by the very multitude of its manufactures and occupations, has suffered less severely from unemployment and its resultant distress than those towns more dependent on one basic industry. It is true that the chief industry of the town, namely that of Textile Manufacture, has been most severely hit by bad trade, but even here there appears some hope of improvement.

As regards the question as to whether the continued unemployment has had any deleterious effect on the health of the population as a whole, it is difficult, if not impossible, to assess this accurately, but there is no doubt that those persons who have been for long periods in receipt of unemployment benefit, transitional benefit, or public assistance, must be suffering from malnutrition to a greater or lesser degree. Their resistance to attacks of disease must perforce be lowered.

It is interesting, however, to record that in the case of school children, the feeding arrangements of the Local Authority appear to be so adequate that little or no serious malnutrition exists. This point is mentioned in my report as School Medical Officer.

Comments on the Vital Statistics.

Births.

The corrected number of births registered in the Borough during 1933 was 1,553, of which 790 were males and 763 females. The birth rate per thousand of the population was equal to 12.23, the figures for 1932 being 12.66.

Once again I have to write that the birth rate for the year under review was the lowest ever recorded in the history of Stockport.

It is more necessary than ever to urge that those born should receive every opportunity to survive and to live, to be of the highest use and service to mankind.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The rate for 1933 was 83.07. This is calculated on the number of infants dying before reaching one year old, to the 1,000 infants born. The figure for 1932 was 71, and it is regrettable that the 1933 figure is so much higher. The increase in 1933 appears to be due largely to two causes; the influenzal epidemic in the spring, and the hot, dry summer.

The actual number of children dying under one year of age in 1933 was 129, or 14 more than in 1932. There were 5 deaths from influenza in 1933, and none in 1932; and 17 deaths from diarrhoea and other digestive troubles in 1933, compared with 7 in 1932. A hot dry summer particularly predisposes to digestive troubles, and parents at those times should take special care with the milk and other foods the children take, to see that everything is as clean and fresh as possible.

The other causes of infant mortality are much the same as in 1932. Special mention should be made of the high mortality in the first few days of life. No fewer than 67 children died from congenital debility, premature birth,

malformations, etc. These "neo-natal" deaths are among the most difficult to prevent, but by an extension of the ante-natal care given to mothers it is hoped much good will ensue. The point is further discussed in the Section on Maternity and Child Welfare. (See pages 95 and 96).

Illegitimacy.

During the year there were 59 illegitimate births registered, as compared with 71 in 1932. This gives an illegitimate birth rate of 37.99 per thousand total births, as compared with 44.24 in 1932.

The infantile mortality rate amongst illegitimate children is 135.6 per thousand illegitimate births.

The following table shows the comparison between the death rates of illegitimate children and others registered in the Borough during the past ten years :—

Year	*Estimated population.*	*Births.*		*Illegitimate Births.*		*Total deaths under 1 year of age*	*Infantile mortality per 1000 births.*	*Deaths of illegitimates under 1 year of age.*	*Illegitimate infantile mortality per 1000 illegitimate births.*
		Legitimate	*Illegitimate*	*to 1000 living*	*to 1000 births*				
1924	126000	1969	94	0.75	45.56	180	87.3	11	117.0
1925	125900	1975	104	0.83	50.02	202	97.2	20	192.3
1926	125400	1926	88	0.70	43.69	165	81.9	14	159.1
1927	125200	1750	85	0.68	46.32	142	77.4	7	82.4
1928	127600	1756	71	0.56	38.86	141	77.2	6	84.5
1929	127800	1622	78	0.61	45.88	155	91.2	13	166.6
1930	127800	1682	81	0.63	45.94	100	56.7	8	98.8
1931	126600	1660	62	0.49	36.00	136	79.0	7	112.9
1932	126800	1534	71	0.56	44.24	114	71.0	9	126.8
1933	127000	1494	59	0.46	37.99	129	83.0	8	135.6

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised during the year 1933 was 1,097, or 27 more than in 1932, the marriage rate per thousand persons living being 17.28, the figure for 1932 being 16.88.

Of the 1,097 marriages, 515 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, 121 under Roman Catholic rites, two at the Jewish Synagogue, 188 according to the rites of other religious denominations, and 271 at the Registrar's Office.

Chart showing the Annual Birth-rate per thousand of the population and the Infant Mortality Rate per cent. of Registered Births, for the past 27 years (1907-1933).



Birth-rate indicated by Black lines.
infant Mortality Rate Indicated by Red lines.

Year.	*Number of Marriages*	*Rate per* 1000 *Living.*	*Rate for England and Wales.*
1924	1094	17.4	15.3
1925	1050	16.7	15.2
1926	936	14.9	14.3
1927	1027	16.4	15.7
1928	1087	17.0	15.3
1929	1088	17.03	15.8
1930	1091	17.07	15.8
1931	969	15.31	15.6
1932	1070	16.88	15.2
1933	1097	17.28	15.7

Deaths.

The corrected number of deaths recorded during 1933 was 1,757, namely 855 males, and 902 females. The death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 13.83.

A new table is inserted this year (see page 12), which was compiled for another purpose, and which shows the position of Stockport, in order of merit, as compared with certain other towns for the ten years 1923–1932.

For example, in 1923, out of fourteen towns Stockport's position as regards the birth rate was eighth, or seven other towns had higher birth rates.

The table is interesting because it shows that although Stockport's birth rate is habitually low, (for reasons unknown to me) the town's death rate and infantile mortality rate are rather better on the whole than those of other strictly comparable towns. But there is no cause for complacency, for the rates are still much higher than the country as a whole, and surely, it should be possible to live in an industrial town without running the risk of premature decease.

Reference should also be made to the table on page 11 which shows the detailed figures of certain rates for Stockport and the comparable towns for 1933.

Mortality in Different Wards.

The Corrected Nett Death-rate for the Borough as a whole was 13.83 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The highest Ward Death-rate occurred in St. Mary's Ward, namely, 20.57, whilst the lowest was recorded in Vernon Ward with 11.01.

The Zymotic Death-rate for the whole Borough was 0.31. This Rate is calculated on the number of deaths from the following diseases :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhoea, and the total number of deaths from these diseases was 39.

Phthisis Death-rate. The Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or consumption of the lungs, for the whole of the Borough, was 0.75 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.80 for 1932, and the total number

of deaths recorded was 95, as compared with 101 for 1932, 105 for 1931, 76 for 1930, 105 for 1929, 89 for 1928, 77 for 1927, 70 for 1926, 104 for 1925, 110 for 1924, and 119 for 1923.

The highest Death-rate from Phthisis occurred in St. Mary's Ward, namely, 1.87 per 1,000 of the population.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING LAST DECENNIUM.

Herein are set out some of the principal causes of death in the Borough for the past ten years :—

Cause of Death.	*Number of Deaths.*									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Seven Chief Zymotics	64	62	50	32	39	30	50	34	57	39
Smallpox	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	5	6	7	5	2	1	2	1	..	1
Diphtheria	5	3	7	6	5	6	12	15	24	15
"Fevers"—Typhoid and Continued	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1
Measles	42	4	25	7	15	1	10	..	10	..
Whooping Cough	6	41	5	6	13	19	7	3	14	4
Diarrhoea	4	8	6	7	2	3	18	15	8	18
Influenza	33	19	25	39	19	83	27	88	37	100
Lung Diseases (including Phthisis)	559	501	391	373	444	538	214	318	306	285
Heart Disease, &c	374	400	420	373	359	373	530	545	504	591
Accidents	43	58	33	44	38	52	48	50	36	45

The following table shows the distribution and density of the population in the various Wards, estimated at the middle of 1933 :—

Ward.	*Acreage.*	*Population.*	*Persons per acre.*
ALL STOCKPORT	7,059 ..	127,000 ..	17.99
1. Lancashire Hill	145 ..	5,414 ..	37.34
2. Heaton Lane	234 ..	5,876 ..	25.11
3. Old Road	114 ..	5,370 ..	47.11
4. Portwood	324 ..	7,518 ..	23.20
5. St. Mary's	91 ..	2,674 ..	29.38
6. Vernon	427 ..	6,449 ..	15.10
7. Spring Bank	81 ..	3,985 ..	49.20
8. Hollywood	346 ..	8,481 ..	24.51
9. Edgeley	331 ..	11,633 ..	35.15
10. Shaw Heath	392 ..	10,082 ..	25.72
11. St. Thomas's	53 ..	4,624 ..	87.25
12. Hempshaw Lane	146 ..	5,017 ..	34.36
13. Cale Green	145 ..	5,779 ..	39.86
14. Heaviley	1,115 ..	14,304 ..	12.83
15. Reddish North	786 ..	9,508 ..	12.10
16. Reddish South	755 ..	6,750 ..	8.94
17. Heaton Norris North	711 ..	5,946 ..	8.36
18. Heaton Norris South	863 ..	7,590 ..	8.79

TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

	No of Deaths
Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis)	190
Phthisis	95
Other Tubercular Diseases	13
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart, &c.)	591
,, Nervous System	105
,, Digestive System	92
,, Genito-Urinary System	66
Congenital Debility and Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	72
Old Age	22
Cancer	236
Accidents	45
Suicides	14
All other Diseases	216

Year.	*Birth-rate*	*Nett Death-rate.*	*Zymotic Death-rate.*	*Infant Mortality.*
1913	23.17	16.64	1.85	146
1914	21.64	15.10	1.18	124
1915	19.32	16.69	1.59	127
1916	17.66	15.42	1.49	121
1917	15.17	13.18	0.54	96
1918	13.84	18.29	0.69	112
1919	15.05	13.33	0.32	98
1920	22.20	12.87	0.88	97
1921	20.43	12.16	0.53	91
1922	17.42	13.37	0.53	77
1923	17.63	12.66	0.35	92
1924	16.37	13.86	0.51	87
1925	16.51	13.94	0.49	97
1926	16.06	12.78	0.40	82
1927	14.66	12.54	0.26	77
1928	14.32	12.79	0.31	77
1929	13.30	13.87	0.23	92
1930	13.79	12.02	0.39	57
1931	13.60	13.85	0.27	79
1932	12.66	12.72	0.45	71
1933	12.23	13.83	0.31	83

Inquests and Uncertified Deaths.

1.—Natural Causes.

				Total.
Heart Disease	36	Cancer	1	
Nephritis	11	Premature Birth	1	
Arterio Sclerosis	9	Congenital Malformations	3	
Pneumonia	5	Benign Tumours	2	
Diseases of the Bones	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	
Digestive System	5	Other Natural Causes	5	
			—	85

2.—By Accident or Negligence.

In Vehicular Traffic	16	In Machinery	2	
Falls	6	Suffocation	1	
Burns and Scalds	7	On Railway	2	
Drowning	3	Other Injuries	5	
Cutting & Piercing Instruments	1		—	43

3.—Suicide.

By Gas Poisoning	7	By Drowning	2	
,, Cut or Stab	3	,, Jumping from a height	2	
,, Burning	1		—	15

4.—Open Verdict.

Found Drowned	1	—	1

5.—Certified by Coroner (No Inquest held).

Heart Disease	2	Nephritis	2	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1		—	5

6.—Uncertified Deaths.

Heart Disease	2	Influenza	1	
Bronchitis	1		—	4

7.—Manslaughter.

Want of attention at birth	1	—	1
		Total	154

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH AND EACH OF ITS WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

WARD	Acreage.	Estimated Population.	Persons per acre.	No. of Births registered. M. F.	Birth rate.	Nett deaths *	Nett Death rate.	No. of de'ths under 1 year of age *	Infant mortality rate per 1000 births.	No. of de'ths from 7 principal Zymotic diseases† *	Zymotic Death rate per 1000.	Zymotic death rate per 1000 (excluding Diarrhœa)	No. of de'ths from Diarrhœa. *	Death rate from Diarrhœa per 1000.	No. of de'ths from P'thisis. *	Death rate from Phthisis per 1000.	No. of de'ths from other Tub'rcular diseases *	Death rate from other Tubercular diseases per 1000.	No. of de'ths from Other Lung Diseases. *	Death rate from Other Lung Disease per 1000.
LANCASHIRE HILL ..	145	5,414	37·34	40 36 — 76	14·04	77	14·22	5	65·79	1	·18	·18	...	...	5	0·92	...	...	5	0·92
HEATON LANE	234	5,876	25·11	41 41 — 82	13·96	77	13·10	7	85·37	3	0·51	0·17	2	0·34	5	0·85	...	...	9	1·53
OLD ROAD	114	5,370	47·11	34 26 — 60	11·17	75	13·97	7	116·67	3	0·56	0·37	1	0·19	2	0·37	1	0·19	4	0·74
PORTWOOD	324	7,518	23·20	56 49 — 105	13·97	111	14·76	9	85·71	1	0·13	...	1	0·13	13	1·73	1	0·13	15	2·00
ST. MARY'S	91	2,674	29·38	27 13 — 40	14·96	55	20·57	4	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·87	...	...	8	2·99
VERNON	427	6,449	15·10	41 50 — 91	14·11	71	11·01	5	54·95	2	0·31	...	...	...	5	0·78	...	...	8	1·24
SPRING BANK	81	3,985	49·20	33 39 — 72	18·07	61	15·31	7	97·22	2	0·50	...	...	...	6	1·51	...	...	8	2·01
HOLLYWOOD... . ..	346	8,481	24·51	50 51 — 101	11·91	116	13·68	7	69·31	2	0·24	0·12	1	0·12	4	0·47	1	0·12	21	2·48
EDGELEY	331	11,633	35·15	63 54 — 117	10·06	149	12·81	10	85·47	1	0·09	...	1	0·09	8	0·69	...	..	10	0·86
SHAW HEATH	392	10,082	25·72	47 67 — 114	11·31	116	11·51	11	96·49	2	0·20	...	2	0·20	3	0·30	2	0·20	15	1·49
ST. THOMAS'S	53	4,624	87·25	33 34 — 67	14·49	83	17·95	4	59·70	1	0·22	...	...	...	5	1·08	2	0·43	13	2·81
HEMPSHAW LANE .	146	5,017	34·36	33 37 — 70	13·95	98	19·53	6	85·71	7	1·40	0.60	4	0.80	6	1·20	2	0·40	6	1·20
CALE GREEN . ..	145	5,779	39.86	31 23 — 54	9·34	99	17·13	7	129·63	4	0·69	0·35	2	0·35	6	1·04	1	0·17	10	1·73
HEAVILEY	1115	14,304	12·83	96 88 — 184	12·86	200	15·98	16	86·96	7	0·49	0·35	2	0·14	7	0 49	...	...	12	0·84
REDDISH NORTH... ...	786	9,508	12·10	48 48 — 96	10·10	112	11·78	9	93·75	1	0·11	...	1	0·11	2	0·21	2	0.21	19	2·00
REDDISH SOUTH... ...	755	6,750	8·94	56 44 — 100	14.81	91	13·48	10	100·00	2	0·30	0·15	1	0·15	5	0·74	1	0.15	13	1·93
HEATON NORRIS N.	711	5,946	8·36	26 22 — 48	8·07	66	11·10	2	41·67	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·34	...	...	4	0·67
HEATON NORRIS S.	863	7,590	8·79	35 41 — 76	10·01	100	13·18	3	39·47	...	...	...	...	...	6	0·79	...		10	1·32
STOCKPORT BOROUGH	7059	‡ 127000	17·99	790 763 — 1553	12·23	M 855 F 902 — 1757	13·83	M 76 F 53 — 129	83·07	M 18 F 21 — 39	0·31	0·17	M 8 F 10 — 18	0·14	M 57 F 38 — 95	0·75	M 7 F 6 — 13	0·10	M 90 F 100 — 190	1·50

* Deaths of Stockport residents in the Union Hospital, Union Workhouse, Infirmary, and Isolation Hospital are here referred to the Wards in which they lived. Deaths within the Borough of Non-residents from out-townships are excluded.

† The "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever (typhus, typhoid and continued), and Diarrhœa. ‡ Registrar General's estimate for 1933.

Vital Statistics of whole Borough during 1933, and previous years.—Name of District, STOCKPORT.

Year.	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1923	125,700	2206	2216	17.63	1639	13.04	139	91	203	92	1591	12.66
1924	126,000	2056	2063	16.37	1791	14.21	134	89	180	87	1746	13.86
1925	125,900	2074	2079	16.51	1805	14.43	152	91	202	97	1744	13.94
1926	125,400	2019	2014	16.06	1660	13.24	161	103	165	82	1602	12.78
1927	125,200	1863	1835	14.66	1650	13.18	175	95	142	77	1570	12.54
1928	127,600	1854	1827	14.32	1733	13.58	199	98	141	77	1632	12.79
1929	127,800	1758	1700	13.30	1889	14.78	226	109	155	91	1772	13.87
1930	127,800	1817	1763	13.79	1624	12.71	191	103	100	57	1536	12.02
1931	126,600	1755	1722	13.60	1870	14.77	234	117	136	79	1753	13.85
1932	126,800	1636	1605	12.66	1701	13.41	192	104	114	71	1613	12.72
1933	**127,000**	**1595**	**1553**	**12.23**	**1936**	**15.24**	**276**	**97**	**129**	**83**	**1757**	**13.83**

Total population at all ages, 125,490 at Census of 1931. Area of District in acres (land and water) : 7,059.
Private families or separate occupiers : 33,760 at Census of 1931.

Registrar General's Return of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Stockport.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
All Causes	M.	855	76	9	11	20	22	26	63	110	193	201	124
	F.	903	*53	9	14	22	26	37	53	85	158	217	229
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Measles	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough	M.	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria	M.	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	9	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Influenza	M.	53	5	..	1	..	5	3	8	13	9	5	4
	F.	48	..	1	1	..	1	2	5	7	10	9	12
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M.	57	..	..	1	1	4	4	14	11	20	2	..
	F.	37	..	..	..	1	9	10	9	2	4	1	1
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M.	7	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
	F.	7	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1
11. Syphilis	M.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	F.	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M.	107	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	14	42	39	6
	F.	134	..	..	..	..	1	4	8	27	37	39	18
14. Diabetes	M.	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	5	1
	F.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	1	2
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c	M.	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	16	7
	F.	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	9	12
16. Heart Disease	M.	188	..	..	..	..	2	5	11	17	44	62	47
	F.	258	..	..	..	1	2	3	9	19	40	81	103

*Under 1 year

	Legit.		Illegit.
M...	74	..	2
F...	49	..	4

Causes of Death	Sex.	Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
17. Aneurysm	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	F.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	M.	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	28	25
	F.	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	22	24
19. Bronchitis	M.	31	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	7	9
	F.	39	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	10	19
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M.	56	15	3	2	2	1	4	7	8	7	4	3
	F.	56	4	2	3	1	1	3	4	4	14	9	11
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M.	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	1
	F.	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
22. Peptic ulcer	M.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	2	1
	F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23. Diarrhoea, &c	M.	8	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	8	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
24. Appendicitis	M.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	M.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	F.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
26. Other diseases of liver, &c	M.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
	F.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	2
27. Other digestive diseases	M.	17	3	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	2	1
	F.	24	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	7	5	2
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M.	28	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	11	6	3
	F.	30	..	..	..	2	1	3	5	1	3	11	4
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F.	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
30. Other puerperal causes	F.	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c	M.	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	36	34	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
32. Senility	M.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
	F.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
33. Suicide	M.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	2	1
	F.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
34. Other deaths from violence	M.	32	2	1	..	3	5	1	5	4	6	4	1
	F.	17	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	4	5
35. Other defined diseases	M.	61	5	1	..	6	3	3	3	8	14	13	5
	F.	42	2	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	10	10	3
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXTENDED SCHEDULE OF CAUSES AND AGES OF DEATH, YEAR 1933.

Cause of Death.	Group.	Sex.		Ages.														
		M.	F.	–1	–2	–3	–4	–5	–10	–15	–20	–25	–35	–45	–55	–65	–75	75 & over.
I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.																		
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1, 2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Scarlet Fever	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Whooping Cough	9	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Diphtheria	10	7	8	..	1	1	2	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Influenza	11	54	46	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	5	13	20	18	14	16
9. Dysentery	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	57	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	8	14	23	14	24	3	1
12. All other Forms of Tuberculosis	24–32	7	6	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	1
13. Syphilis	34	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
14. Purulent Infection and Septicaemia, non puerperal	36	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15. Malaria	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Other Infectious and Parasitic Dis.	4, 5, 12, 15–22, 33, 35, 37, 44	4	5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
II. Cancer and other Tumours.																		
18. Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	45	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	2
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	46	64	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	21	43	49	17
Respiratory Organs	47	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	2	..
Uterus and other Female Genital Organs	48, 49	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	7	3	..
Breast	50	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	7	8	3
Male Genito-Urinary Organs	51	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1
Skin	52	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1
Other or Unspecified Organs	53	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	4	5	1
19. Tumours, Non-malignant, or of unspecified nature	54, 55	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	2	..
III. Rheumatic Diseases, Diseases of Nutrition and Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases.																		
20. Acute Rheumatic Fever	56	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	1
21. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	57, 58	3	4	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1
22. Diabetes Mellitus	59	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	9	6	3
23. Vitamine Deficiency Diseases	60–64	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands	66	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..
[illegible] Diseases	65, 67–69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cause of Death.	Group.	Sex.		Ages.														
		M.	F.	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75 & over.
IV. Diseases of the Blood and Haematopoietic Organs.																		
26. Pernicious and other Anaemias	71	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	3
27. Leukaemia, Aleukaemic and other diseases of the blood and Haematopoietic Organs	70, 72–74	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
V. Chronic Poisoning and Intoxications.																		
28. Alcoholism (Chronic or Acute)	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Other Chronic Poisonings	76, 77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of Special Sense.																		
30. Simple Meningitis	79	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
31. Progressive Locomotor Ataxy	80	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
32. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Thrombosis	82	40	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	9	14	25	19
33. General Paralysis of the Insane	83	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
34. Dementia Praecox and other Psychoses	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Epilepsy	85	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
36. Other Diseases of the Nervous System	78, 81, 86, 87	8	9	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	2	..
37. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Annexa.	88, 89	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System.																		
38. Pericarditis	90	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
39. Acute Endocarditis	91	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
40. Chronic Endocarditis, valvular disease	92	26	50	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	6	3	11	21	22	1
41. Diseases of the Myocardium	93	95	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	12	37	91	112
42. Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris	94	27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	13	11	2
43. Other diseases of the Heart	95	37	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	18	15	31
44. Aneurysm, other than of the Heart	96	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
45. Arterio-sclerosis, gangrene	97, 98	69	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	20	50	50
46. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	99–103	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..

Cause of Death.	Group.	Sex.		Ages.														
		M.	F.	–1	–2	–3	–4	–5	–10	–15	–20	–25	–35	–45	–55	–65	–75	75 & over.
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
47. Bronchitis	106	23	32	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	3	14	24
48. Pneumonia	107–109	59	58	18	4	3	1	..	1	2	1	3	7	11	13	23	15	15
49. Pleurisy	110	3	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	104, 105, 111–114	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System.																		
51. Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	117	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	1	1
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	119	7	5	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. Diarrhoea, Enteritis, and Ulceration of the Intestines (2 years and over)	120	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
54. Appendicitis	121	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	3	2
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages (including Biliary Calculus)	125–127	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	2
58. Other diseases of the Digestive System	115, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129	13	16	2	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	2	..	2	7	6	2
X. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.																		
59. Nephritis	130–132	30	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	5	5	11	17	4
60. Other diseases of the Kidney, and Annexa	133	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
61. Calculi of Urinary Passages	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. Diseases of the Bladder (excluding Tumours)	135	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.	136	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
64. Diseases of the Prostate	137	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs, not stated to be Venereal	138, 139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cause of Death.	Group.	Sex.		Ages.														
		M.	F.	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75 & over.
XI. Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State																		
66. Accidents of pregnancy	141, 142, 143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67. Puerperal Haemorrhage	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68. Puerperal Septicaemia	140, 145	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
69. Toxaemias of Pregnancy (Albuminuria or Eclampsia)	146, 147	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
70. Other Puerperal Causes	148–150	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.																		
71. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	151–153	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.																		
72. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	154–156	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
XIV. Congenital Malformations.																		
73. Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excepted)	157	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
XV. Early Infancy.																		
74. Congenital debility	158	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75. Premature Birth	159	23	25	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76. Injury at Birth	160	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77. Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	161	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI. Senility.																		
78. Senility	162	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17

Cause of Death.	Group.	Sex.		Ages.														
		M.	F.	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75 & over.
XVII. Violent or Accidental Deaths.																		
79. Suicide	163–171																	
By solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances	163	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,, poisonous gas	164	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
,, hanging or strangulation	165	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, drowning	166	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,, firearms	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, cutting or piercing instruments	168	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
,, jumping from high places	169	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
,, crushing	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, By other means	171	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
80. Homicide	172–175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81. Accidents	176–194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	178	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other acute accidental poisoning (not by gas)	179	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Conflagration	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental burns (conflagration excepted)	181	3	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
Accidental mechanical suffocation	182	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental drowning	183	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidental injury by firearms	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments	185	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Accidental injury by fall, crushing, etc	186	19	8	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	3	5	4	5	2
Injury by animals (poisoning by venomous animals excepted)	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunger or Thirst	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other and unstated forms of accidental violence :—	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*a*) Inattention at birth		1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Other causes included under 194.		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
82. Other violent deaths the nature of which (suicide, homicide, accident) is unknown	195	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
XVIII. Causes of Death not determined.																		

SECTION B.

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. (i) Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are incorporated at the beginning of this Report.

(ii) (*a*) Laboratory facilities. No change during 1933. I much regret to report that Mr. W. Marshall, F.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst (Part-time), died early in 1934. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a Municipal Laboratory to carry out Bacteriological and Chemical analyses.

(*b*) Ambulance facilities. No change.

(*c*) Nursing in the Home. No change.

(*d*) Clinics and Treatment Centres. No change.

(*e*) Hospitals—Public and Voluntary. See 1930 Report, pages 28 and 29.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.

The following details are obtained from the Annual Report of the Stockport Infirmary for 1933 :—

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY, YEAR 1933.

Number of Patients admitted				3033
Medical Out-Patients	518	with	1901	attendances.
Surgical Out-Patients	860	,,	3363	,,
Aural Out-Patients	1118	,,	4174	,,
Ophthalmic Out-Patients	765	,,	4100	,,
Orthopaedic Out-Patients	2581	,,	50699	,,
Making a total of	5842	,,	64237	,,
Number of Casualties treated				2581
,, Attendances made				20589
,, Motor Accidents treated				521
,, ,, admitted				132

OPERATIONS.

General Surgical	1128
Orthopaedic	187
Ear, Nose and Throat	808
Eye	51
Minor Operations	806

MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of New Cases	2658
,, Attendances	51885

ULTRA VIOLET RAYS.

Number of New Cases	115
,, Attendances	4840

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Medical Cases	2930
Hospital Surgical Cases	1380
Public Health Cases	5743
Private Cases	651
Total	10704

The daily average number of beds occupied was	121
The average stay of each In-Patient was	14.6 days.

There has been no formal conference between the Local Authority and the Board of the Voluntary Hospital, as suggested by Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

Full details of this Hospital have been given in earlier Reports, and it is sufficient here to note that no change in its use, of any importance, has been made during the year.

Following on a survey of the Medical Services of the Borough, the Ministry of Health recommended that this Hospital should be appropriated as a General Hospital under the Public Health Acts. The Council, however, decided to continue the Hospital as before under the Public Assistance Committee.

As stated in earlier Reports, I consider that appropriation would much improve the use of this Hospital, would tend to the better co-ordination of the Health Services of the Borough, and would certainly not lead to any increase in expenditure of public moneys.

Among other Local Authorities, the following have appropriated Hospitals under the Public Health Acts, and on enquiry, in every case I have been informed that the Committee and administration have no regrets whatever because of the appropriation, but that, speaking generally, there is keen satisfaction at the results obtained :—

Manchester.	Rochdale.	Preston.
Liverpool.	Burnley.	Oldham.
Birkenhead.	Halifax.	Warrington.

As regards the question of cost, a very important question, it is often feared that appropriation would necessarily mean a great increase of cost. In point of fact, this need not be so. I have analysed the costs of five County Borough Public Health Hospitals (Halifax, Rochdale, Southampton, Sunderland and West Bromwich) comparable in size to Stepping Hill Hospital (average 433 beds) for the year 1931–32, and find that the cost per patient week averaged 41/4 as against that for Stepping Hill Hospital of 43/3. In the case of Manchester, the costs have actually been lowered since the Hospitals have been taken over by the Health Committee.

I do not anticipate that would be the case at Stepping Hill, but once the Hospital has been brought up to date with adequate accommodation for nurses, X-Ray department, enlargement of the Maternity Block and Sanatoria, I can see no reason why the costs should be any greater than at present.

It is often said that there is now no Poor Law stigma. Undoubtedly with certain people the stigma is dying, but numerous local Medical men have told me that, in fact, the stigma does still exist. This is sentiment, but it militates against the proper use of the Hospital.

When the time is considered opportune, I hope the Council will review its decision on this matter, as I am sincerely of the opinion that appropriation is desirable, and in the best interests of the town.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION.

The area and the population served by the Institutions :—

The County Borough of Stockport.—Population (1933).....	127,000
Hyde and Cheadle Guardians Area of the Cheshire County Council—Population (Census, 1931).....	83,999

Both maintained under the Poor Law Act.

STAFFING :—

Medical Superintendent or Medical Officer (Name and qualifications and whether resident) :—E. C. Dutton, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.B., Ch.B.(Vict.). Resides at Stepping Hill Hospital. Whole-time officer.

	Stepping Hill Hospital.	*Shaw Heath Institution.*
Number of other Resident Medical Staff.....	One.	None.
Number of Visiting Staff.....	Three.	Two (Med.Supt. & Asst. Med Supt.).
Specialised services supplied.....	(*a*) Surgeon. (*b*) Obstetrician. (*c*) Anaesthetist.	None.
Number of (*a*) Trained Nurses.....	17	4
(*b*) Probationer Nurses.....	46	Nil.
(*c*) Assistant Nurses.....	4 Untrained Attendants.	19 Female Attendants.
(*d*) Male Attendants.....	1	7

Total number of beds provided in the Institutions for Sick and Maternity Cases at 31st December, 1933 :—

	Stepping Hill Hospital.		*Shaw Heath Institution*	
	Sick.	*Maternity.*	*Mental.*	*Chronic Sick.*
(*a*) For Men.....	194	—	80	—*
(*b*) For Women.....	184	20	77	90
(*c*) For Children (under 16 years of age)	55†	—	—	6
Total.....	453		253	

† Excluding cots in Maternity Wards.

*New Wards for Aged Infirm Males approaching completion (112 beds). Old Wards demolished—patients transferred to Stepping Hill Hospital.

I.—Table showing the classification of the accommodation for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1933.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

Classification of Wards.	*No. of Wards*	Beds.							
		Men.		Women.		Children. (*under 16 yrs. of age.*)		*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	*Provided* (3)	*Occupied* (4)	*Provided* (5)	*Occupied* (6)	*Provided* (7)	*Occupied* (8)	*Provided* (9)	*Occupied* (10)
Medical	11	81	68	131	90	..	..	212	158
Surgical		27	10	26	16	..	..	53	26
*Chronic Sick	2	54	42	..	..	..	..	54	42
Children	1	..	..	..	..	28	27	28	27
Tuberculosis	3	32	17	27	10	3 (3 children in Women's T.B. Ward.)	3	62	30
Maternity	1	..	..	20	7	..	..	20	7
Nursery for Healthy Children	1	..	..	..	..	24	24	24	24
Total	19	194	137	204	123	55	54	453	314

* Transferred from Shaw Heath Institution during re-building operations.

SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION.

Classification of Wards.	*No. of Wards*	Beds.							
		Men.		Women.		Children. (*under 16 yrs. of age.*)		*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	*Provided* (3)	*Occupied* (4)	*Provided* (5)	*Occupied* (6)	*Provided* (7)	*Occupied* (8)	*Provided* (9)	*Occupied* (10)
Chronic Sick	1	..	..	90	89	6	..	96	89
Mental Lunacy Act, 1890	2	80	72	77	57	..	1	157	130
Total	3	80	72	167	146	6	1	253	219

II.—Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1933.

(A) In-Patients (Stepping Hill Hospital.)

Inmates (Shaw Heath Institution—for whole Institution).

		Stepping Hill Hospital.	*Shaw Heath Institution.*
1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	2396	955
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	270	Nil.
3.	Number of live births	251	Nil.
4.	Number of still births	19	Nil.
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	10	Nil.
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under five)	31	Nil.
7.	Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	4	Nil.
8.	Total number of deaths	493	26
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	1857	1010
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—		
	(*a*) under four weeks	1729	717
	(*b*) four weeks and under thirteen weeks	442	105
	(*c*) thirteen weeks or more	182	214
11.	Number of beds occupied :—		
	(*a*) average during the year	299	394
	(*b*) highest (on date)	352 on 7/3/33	479 on 11/6/33
	(*c*) lowest (on date)	261 on 25/6/33	361 on 16/1/33
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	135	Nil.
13.	Number of abdominal sections	51	Nil.

(B) Out-patients.

		Stepping Hill Hospital.	*Shaw Heath Institution.*
1.	Out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Nil.	Nil.
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	Nil.	Nil.
3.	Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil.	Nil.
4.	Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institutions	Nil.	Nil.
5.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	Nil.	Nil.
6.	Ante-natal clinic, total number of expectant mothers seen and the total number of attendances	270 women seen. 819	Nil.
7.	Venereal Clinic	Nil.	Nil.

(C) Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

Disease Groups.	Stepping Hill Hospital.				Shaw Heath Institution.			
	Children (under 16 years of age).		*Men and Women.*		*Children (under 16 years of age).*		*Men and Women.*	
	Discharged	*Died*	*Discharged*	*Died*	*Discharged*	*Died*	*Discharged*	*Died*
Acute infectious disease	12	4	62	15	..	..	..	..
Influenza	2	..	38	5	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary	2	1	58	25	..	..	2	..
Non-pulmonary	3	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
Malignant disease	..	..	5	60	..	..	1	..
Rheumatism—								
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with Sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	35	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatiam, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..
Venereal disease	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal pyrexia	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever—								
(*a*) Women confined in the hospital	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Other cases	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	..	..	80	2	..	..	..	..
Mental diseases—								
(*a*) Senile Dementia	..	..	45	12	..	..	167	3
(*b*) Other	..	..	..	..				
Senile decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	807	..
Accidental injury and Violence	..	..	25	12	..	..	1	..
In respect of cases not included above :								
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	6	..	76	18	..	..	3	..
Disease of the Respiratory System	93	20	230	48	..	..	3	3
Disease of the Circulatory System	79	3	252	213	..	..	..	19
Disease of the Digestive System	25	4	55	10	..	..	1	..
Disease of the Genito-urinary System	5	..	36	20	..	..	2	..

(c) Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Year ended 31st December, 1933—*continued*

Disease Groups.	Stepping Hill Hospital.				Shaw Heath Institution.			
	Children (under 16 years of age).		*Men and Women.*		*Children (under 16 years of age).*		*Men and Women.*	
	Discharged	*Died*	*Discharged*	*Died*	*Discharged*	*Died*	*Discharged*	*Died*
R. Disease of the Skin.....	10	..	30	3	..	..	8	..
S. Other diseases	..	12	..	..	..	..	14	1
T. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—Mothers	..	..	266	..	..	..	..	..
Infants.....	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	512	45	1345	448	..	..	1010	26

2. (i) **Medical Services transferred under the Local Government Act, 1929.** No change.

   (ii) **Poor Law Medical Out-relief.** No change.

   (iii) **Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.** No change.

3. (i) **Midwifery and Maternity Services.** See special Section, pages 94–104.

   (ii) **Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.** See special Section, pages 32–36, 104.

   (iii) **Health Visitors.** See special Section, pages 98, 99.

   (iv) **Infant Life Protection.** See special Section, pages 98, 99.

   (v) **Orthopaedic Treatment.** See special Section, page 87.

4. **Maternity and Nursing Homes.** No change in accommodation. All homes are regularly visited and are satisfactory.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

---

1. (i) Water.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. T. Dearden, Water Engineer, for the following information :—

> " The area supplied with water by Stockport covers 97 square miles and has a population of 210,545. The average daily consumption of water for this area during 1932 was 7,088,000 gallons. The water was analysed at intervals, and was found to be satisfactory."

The long continued drought in the summer has occasioned some concern, but it was not necessary to curtail supplies. Appeals made to consumers to use less water met with a gratifying response.

During the year it became possible to make use of the water from the River Goyt. The reservoirs, of course, are not yet in use, but upwards of six million gallons a day (according to the state of the river) can be obtained from this source, and Lyme Park reservoir has been available for its storage. This has undoubtedly relieved the water storage most materially.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Gardner, M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, for the following details of work done during the year :—

Number of Back Passages paved and sewered	—
Length of sewers laid	16307 yards.
Number of vertical shaft ventilators closed	—
Number of surface sewer ventilators closed	—
Old sewers taken up and re-laid	—
Number of Cellar dwellings closed for street improvements	5
Number of cellar areas closed	
Houses demolished for street improvements	19
Water-closets erected in connection with new houses and buildings	732

As mentioned in the Report for 1932, the effluent from a local distillery was excluded from the sewers on 20th December, 1933, and the resultant improvement in the treatment of the sewage at the Works, and in the final effluent, would be little short of amazing, had it not been expected. The Sewage Works effluent is now of excellent quality.

2. Rivers and Streams.

The improvement in the sewage works effluent is recorded above. Severe flooding from the Tin Brook occurred in the centre of the town on 22nd June, 1933, and was due to the blocking of the Brook course by an extraordinary collection of articles. In my opinion it is desirable that this brook should be culverted throughout its entire length from Hempshaw Lane to the River Mersey.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation.

A survey of all types of closet accommodation was made during the latter part of the year, and is recorded here. It is believed to be an accurate statement of the position in the Borough :—

Water Closets	30721
Waste water closets	About 600
Pail closets	115
Privy middens	5
Cesspools	6

During the last few years the following conversions from privies to water closets have been carried out :—

Year.	*No. of Privies converted to Water-Closets.*
1923	195
1924	238
1925	200
1926	619
1927	342
1928	125
1929	15
1930	2
1931	0
1932	1
1933	3

During 1933, 13 waste water closets and 3 pail closets were converted to W.Cs. and 52 additional W.Cs. provided (as distinct from new houses provision).

Full details of this work are given in the following table :—

CONVERSIONS, ADDITIONAL WATER-CLOSETS, &c., PROVIDED DURING 1933.

District.	*Privies converted to W.Cs.*	*Additional W.Cs. provided.*	*Pail Closets converted into W.Cs.*	*Waste Water Closets converted into W.Cs.*	*Privy Middens abolished.*	*Dustbins provided where Middens. abolished.*	*Dry Ashpits abolished.*	*Dustbins provided where Dry Ashpits abolished.*
No. 1.....	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	19
No. 2.....	3	6	0	0	3	4	4	20
No. 3.....	0	4	2	13	0	0	20	45
No. 4.....	0	7	0	0	0	0	8	17
No. 5.....	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 6.....	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	12
Total....	3	52	3	13	3	4	44	113
	71							

(ii) Public Cleansing.

No. change.

At the end of 1933, there were the following sanitary appliances :—

Ashbins	40296
Ashpits	184

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I am indebted to Mr. F. Allsop, Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has supplied the material for this Section of the Report.

District Sanitary Inspector's Work.

Inspections Made and Nuisances Found :—	
Total Inspections made (all purposes)	27551
Total individual properties inspected (all purposes)	12874
Housing Inspections (under P.H.A.)	7559
Total individual properties inspected	812
Other Inspections (under P.H.A.)	6061
Courts and Yards	1009
Dry Ashpits and Dustbins	1820
Drainage	1585
Water Closets	1615
Water Courses	32
Miscellaneous Inspections	6146
Inspections for Infectious Disease	1146
Total Inspections and Visits	779
Total houses visited	749
Houses disinfected	749
Schools, etc., disinfected	48
Complaints Received	686
Nuisances Found	1179
Nuisances Abated (total)	2152
Water Closets, etc. :—	
Water Closets cleansed (by Owners)	84
Water Closets cleansed (by Occupiers)	2
Water Closet Pedestals, etc., renewed or repaired	100
Water Supply Pipes or Cisterns to Water Closets repaired	153
Water Courses Cleansed	2
Dustbins renewed	386
Houses Cleansed, Re-papered, or Lime-washed	16
Overcrowding Abated	11
Sink Waste Pipes Renewed or Repaired	139
Downspouts or Eaves Gutters Renewed or Repaired	265
House Drains Tested	123
House Drains and Drains to Water Closets Reconstructed or Repaired	352
Gully Traps Fixed	90
Soilpipes and Ventilating Shafts Erected	49
Yards, Courts or Passages Drained or Drains Repaired	97
Yards, Courts or Passages Paved or Repaired	100
Yards, Courts or Passages Cleansed by Occupiers	4
Animals Improperly Kept—Removed	2
Accumulations Removed	73
Miscellaneous Nuisances	227

NOTICES SERVED :—

Preliminary	1135
Statutory	181
January 1st, 1933. Statutory Notices outstanding	50
December 31st, 1933. ,, ,,	52

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH :—

Preliminary	961
Statutory	179

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The following statistical table is compiled from the Annual Report for the year 1933 of the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Stockport on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces :—

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	*Number of*		
	Inspections.	*Written Notices.*	*Occupiers Prosecuted.*
Factories	56	—	—
Workshops	78	—	—
Workplaces	18	—	—
Total	152	—	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	*Number of Defects.*			*Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were Instituted.*
	Found.	*Remedied*	*Referred to H.M. Inspector.*	
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Other Nuisances	8	7	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Accommodation.	6	6	—	—
Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Total	17	16	—	—

There were no instances in which the attention of the Department was called to outworkers working in unwholesome premises during 1933.

152 visits of inspection were paid by your Inspectors to the various workplaces during the year.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' List. Section 107.								Outwork in unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Number of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.							
	Lists.	Out-workers		Lists.	Out-workers						
		Contractors	Workmen		Contractors	Workmen					
Wearing Apparel :—											
(1) Making, etc.....	22	16	80	..	..	..	22	11	..	..	..

Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.....63

(iv) Smoke Abatement.

The visible evidence of a working factory is sometimes a smoky chimney, and a sense of injustice may be felt at a time of industrial depression, when a rigid adherence to the Smoke Abatement Acts is insisted on. But when it is realised that a smoky chimney usually means bad stoking, and certainly means a waste of heat units to the manufacturer, the feeling of injustice usually disappears, and the Health Department receives the keen help of the firm in question.

There is no doubt that the atmosphere of our towns, heavily charged with smoke both from the factory chimney and even more so from the domestic chimney, is not suitable for Health, and that a severe toll of distress, and even deaths, from respiratory disease, may be laid at the door of atmospheric pollution.

The aim of the Department is to help industry, not to hinder ; to advise, not to compel ; and with that object in view a keen watch has been kept on the chimneys of the town in order that defaulters may be noted, visited, and helped to overcome this nuisance.

An observation post was established in 1932 in the Clock Tower of the Town Hall, and during the year 404 smoke observations were taken. In 5 instances the smoke emitted was considered to be excessive, and notices sent to the owners of the chimneys requiring them to abate the nuisance. In every case the firm was visited, and I am glad to say a marked improvement invariably occurred. It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year.

The want of a clear definition of what constituted a smoke nuisance was felt by the Committee, and early in 1933 a Byelaw was passed under the Smoke Abatement Act, 1926, so that now a nuisance is considered to have occurred if a chimney has emitted black smoke for two minutes in the space of half an hour.

(v) Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

Consideration was given to the adoption of byelaws for offensive trades. The adoptive portions of the Public Health Act, 1925, were adopted early in 1933, and byelaws have been adopted.

During the year the Shops Inspector paid 10,684 visits to the shops. The number of shops on the register on the 31st December, 1933, was 3,576.

Common Lodging Houses. Visits 116.

Bakehouses. 126 visits. There are 3 underground bakehouses.

Offensive Trades. There are in the Borough 20 premises in which one or other of the offensive trades is carried on, and 149 visits were made to these during the year.

Fairs and Wakes and Travelling Vans. In connection with fairs and vans, 60 caravans used as dwelling houses were inspected and in all cases the vans were found to be in a clean condition and no sickness reported.

(vi) Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

One renewal of licence was granted during the year to a seed merchant to sell poisonous substances to which Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies, for use exclusively in connection with agriculture and horticulture, subject to his complying with the provisions of the Arsenic Act, 1851, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Regulations made by Order in Council under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

(vii) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

149 visits of inspection were made under the above Act and advice was given to the persons concerned as to the safest means of destruction in the various cases. It is known that some hundreds of rats were destroyed.

(viii) Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No change.

4. Schools.

(*a*) Sanitation.

Progress has been made in improving the general sanitation of the schools. Reference to my Report as School Medical Officer will give details.

(*b*) Infectious Disease.

In several instances school outbreaks of infectious disease came to the notice of the Health Department, and required investigation.

It was not necessary to close any school for this cause.

SECTION D.

Housing.

SECTION D.

Housing.

A very full discussion of the Housing problem will be found in my last Report (for 1932) on pages 54 onwards.

In that Report details of the Survey carried out following Circular 1331 of the Ministry of Health were inserted for convenience, although the Survey had been carried out during the year now under review, and not in 1932. It is not necessary, therefore, to do more here than to summarise the recommendations of the report then presented to the Council.

Work on the five years' scheme was commenced immediately following the presentation of the report, and although the very magnitude of the task renders progress slow, perusal of the table attached will show that some slight beginning has been made.

For the purpose of clear comparison, and in order that it may be obvious as to how the scheme is progressing, I propose to tabulate the state of affairs in a form of balance sheet.

It should be clearly understood that the tabular statement refers to the end of the year under review, viz., to the position on 31st December, 1933. The scheme was only started in earnest in September, 1933, and new houses require some considerable time to build, and therefore, of course, at the end of 1933 little progress can be shown. This, however, has been maintained in the present year, 1934, and in the next Annual Report, very substantial progress will be evidenced.

It should be noted, also, that the figures for the scheme are different from those shown in page 58 of the 1932 Report. The original figures were only approximate, and as areas are analysed and considered in detail, there is bound to be amendment of the original figures.

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME, 1933–1938.

Scheme.		Work Done.
1. Number of Clearance Areas	20	1. Number of Clearance Areas represented to the Council
2. Number of Improvement Areas	14	2. Number of Improvement Areas represented to the Council
3. Number of Houses in above Areas, including individual unfit houses	4317	3. Number of individual unfit Houses represented to the Council (including those in Numbers 1 and 2)
4. Number of Houses requiring demolition	1430	4. Number of individual unfit Houses demolished (including those in Numbers 1 and 2)
5. Number of Houses requiring closure	78	5. Number of individual unfit Houses closed (including those in Numbers 1 and 2)
6. Number of Back-to-Back Houses to be made through	355	6. Number of Back-to-Back Houses made through.....7 pa
7. Number of Houses overcrowded (in Improvement Areas)	213	7. Number of families rehoused under items 4, 5 and 6 above
8. Number of Persons displaced under items 4, 5, 6 and 7 above	6960	8. Number of New Houses provided
9. Number of Families in item 8	2038	
10. Number of New Houses required.	2038	

Overcrowding.

Considerable overcrowding, even apart from clearance and improvement areas, undoubtedly exists, and it is difficult to know how it can be abated. Notices can be served on the occupier, of course, ordering him to cease overcrowding the house, but unless he can himself get alternative accommodation, nothing usually happens. Grants towards re-housing such people are not available at present, and often, too, the families are of a type that no landlord wishes to have as his tenants. It is hoped that ere long legislation may permit the Government to help Local Authorities towards the solution of this problem, one of the most important of all housing problems.

Housing and Tuberculosis.

The position as regards the housing conditions of active cases of tuberculosis was fully discussed in my last Report (1932—page 54). During the year under review, the remainder of the town was considered, and the Council agreed to assist the re-housing of accepted individual families by means of rent rebates, the difference to be paid by the Health Committee as a contribution towards the prevention of further disease.

County Borough of Stockport.

HOUSING SURVEY. TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

Number of Persons per Bedroom.	*T.B.+*		*T.B.—*
$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	..	—
$2\frac{1}{3}$	1	..	—
$2\frac{1}{2}$	9	..	26
$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	..	5
$2\frac{3}{4}$	1	..	1
3	10	..	26
$3\frac{1}{3}$	2	..	1
$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	..	15
4	7	..	13
$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	..	3
5	1	..	4
6	2	..	2
7	—	..	1
8	1	..	—
10	–	..	1
Total	40	..	98

All the above cases are suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, that is, Consumption. T.B.+ means that the Tubercle Bacillus has been found in the sputum. T.B.— means that it has not—it may be there, but it has not been found as yet.

New Houses.

Building activity has been very great during the year, and I give here a statement showing the figures of new houses built by the Corporation and private enterprise during the last few years.

Year.	Number of Houses Completed.		
	By Private Enterprise.	*By Corporation.*	*Total.*
1923 ..	176 ..	— ..	176
1924 ..	241 ..	— ..	241
1925 ..	405 ..	— ..	405
1926 ..	335 ..	— ..	335
1927 ..	330 ..	20 ..	350
1928 ..	333 ..	54 ..	387
1929 ..	294 ..	128 ..	422
1930 ..	233 ..	174 ..	407
1931 ..	468 ..	332 ..	800
1932 ..	471 ..	107 ..	578
1933 ..	670 ..	514 ..	1184
Totals	3956 ..	1329 ..	5285

A further 452 houses were in course of erection by private enterprise at the end of the year, and also 233 by the Corporation.

Ward Distribution of New Houses.

Number of houses erected in the various Wards during the year ended 31st December, 1933 :—

Ward.	*Private Enterprise.*	*Corporation.*	*Total.*
Lancashire Hill.....	8 ..	— ..	8
Heaton Lane.....	16 ..	— ..	16
Portwood.....	7 ..	— ..	7
Vernon.....	33 ..	— ..	33
Hollywood.....	42 ..	— ..	42
Edgeley.....	58 ..	— ..	58
Shaw Heath.....	27 ..	99 ..	126
Hempshaw Lane.....	5 ..	— ..	5
Heaviley.....	112 ..	415 ..	527
Reddish North.....	149 ..	— ..	149
Reddish South.....	64 ..	— ..	64
Heaton Norris North..	91 ..	— ..	91
Heaton Norris South..	58 ..	— ..	58
Total.....	670 ..	514 ..	1184

Housing Act, 1933.

This Act was passed to assist the building of houses to let at reasonable rentals for the working class tenants. It was hoped that by enabling builders and others to obtain greater financial assistance or guarantees than usual, a large increase in building would result.

A meeting of builders, estate agents, building society representatives and others, was held at the Town Hall, and the Act explained.

Subsequently requests were received for guarantees under the Act to enable the building of approximately 300 houses. About 155 houses have already been completed.

	Districts 1	2	3	4	5	6	*Total*
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.							
1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	292	302	311	657	253	366	2181
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1078	883	729	1049	753	1341	5833
2 (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925)	122	202	209	501	172	177	1383
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose.....	503	653	528	672	462	663	3481
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	16	64	19	6	..	56	161
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..	75	22	51	18	53	66	285
2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.							
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	34	23	41	16	51	37	202
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.							
A. Proceeding under Sections 17, 18 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	29	3	..	2	2	19	55
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—							
(a) By Owners.....	6	10	2	2	..	9	29
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	100	21	11	18	17	13	181

	Districts.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	*Total*
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices							
(a) By Owners	54	30	20	33	16	26	179
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Proceedings under Sections 19, & 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	..	28	18	5	1	6	58
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	..	14	..	4	..	1	19
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.							
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4	3	1	..	2	4	14
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

It is of the utmost importance to secure for a community an adequate supply of pure wholesome milk, which is one of the staple articles of diet, and indispensable for invalids and young children.

Milk forms an excellent medium for the growth of organisms of all kinds, and it is liable to contamination by disease-producing germs. Milk-borne epidemics of such diseases as Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, etc., are well known. Milk is liable to contamination at all stages from the cow to the consumer, and it is necessary therefore, for scrupulous cleanliness to be exercised by all who are engaged in its production, storage, transport and distribution.

The farms and dairies in the area have been regularly inspected, and samples of milk have been examined chemically and bacteriologically at regular intervals.

A rough test of milk cleanliness is known as the sediment test, and it is of particular value in that the farmer or dairyman can be shown the actual dirt in his milk, and he will, by the evidence of his own eyes, realise that all is not well. In this test a pint of milk is placed in a special container, and then forced by pressure through a filter pad. The pad retains much of the macroscopic (as distinct from microscopic) dirt, and the farmer or milkman is then given marks according to the cleanliness of the milk —the maximum being 50.

125 sediment tests of milk have been performed during the year, and the results communicated to the farmer or dairyman concerned.

It is interesting to note that the tradesmen who have had tests performed, have frequently asked for a repetition of the test, as they had, in the meantime, been vigorously trying to improve their methods. The second test, as a rule, was distinctly better than the first.

Results of Milk Sediment Tests.

Marks.	*Number of Samples.*	*Per cent. of Samples.*
50	1	0.8
45	13	10.4
40	27	21.6
35	15	12.0
30	19	15.2
25	5	4.0
20	12	9.6
15	5	4.0
10	14	11.2
5	..	..
0	14	11.2

A more accurate examination of milk for cleanliness is the bacteriological test for the presence of Bacillus Coli (the dung organism), and for the number of organisms present in one cubic centimetre.

One hundred and eighteen such tests have been carried out during the year, and the results have been very varied, from 97% of marks to 0%. In all cases the producer or purveyor is notified of the result with either compliments or warning. Re-examination is carried out in cases where warning letters have been sent.

Milk and Tuberculosis.

There is hardly a more important Public Health problem than that of milk infected with Tuberculosis. It is considered by leading medical opinions that 50 per cent. of child tuberculosis (other than lung tuberculosis) is due to the bovine tubercle bacillus.

One hundred and eight samples of milk were examined during the year for this infection, and in 11 instances the tubercle bacillus was found. These cases were followed up, and the affected cows destroyed. But this procedure is lengthy ; it takes up to six weeks after the sample is taken to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli, and during all this time the cow is giving infected milk.

As shown above, in one sample out of every ten or 10.18% examined, living tubercle were found.

In my opinion, if the milk is not from cows guaranteed to be free from disease, it should be pasteurised or otherwise treated by heat to render it safe.

Inspections of Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds.

There are in the Borough 29 cowsheds, and 115 dairies and milkshops, in addition 144 persons deliver milk in Stockport.

383 visits of inspection have been made to these premises during the year, and many alterations and repairs carried out.

There is no routine inspection of the cows by a Veterinary Surgeon under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year the method of meat inspection, outlined in my report for 1932, was continued, so that each District Inspector was responsible for the work of meat inspection in his district. During the year 2,260 visits of inspection to slaughter-houses were made as compared with 1,681 in 1932, and 588 in 1931.

The following is a summary of the unsound meat and other foods dealt with, and subsequently destroyed :—

	Tons.	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Bovine Tuberculosis	13	0	3	12
Pig Tuberculosis	1	14	3	12
Other Diseases	2	8	3	3
Total	17	4	1	27

Whole Carcases : Bovine, 33 ; Pigs, 5 ; Sheep, 6.

415 tins of meat, fish and fruit unsound.

The unsound meat is sent to the Knacker's Yard, where it is rendered down to chicken meal, fertiliser, etc.

Numerous inspections of food shops, and especially the Market, have been paid, chiefly Fridays and Saturdays.

(C) ADULTERATION.

347 samples of various foodstuffs, of which 116 were milk samples, were taken during the year, and of these 15, including 3 milks, were found to be adulterated. The detailed analyses of the samples, with the action taken, will be found in the following tables :—

Analysis of Food and Drugs.

Articles Analysed.	*Number Analysed.*	*Result of Analyses.*		*Extent of Adulteration.*	*Action Taken.*
		Genuine.	*Adulterated.*		
Milk	116	113	3	1. 22.6% deficient in fat.	£5 Advocate's and Analyst's fee. Appeal at Knutsford allowed without costs.
				2. 2.94% deficient in fat.	No action.
				3. 2.69% deficient in fat.	No action.
Whisky	3	2	1	30.4 U.P.	No action.
Rum	2	2	..		
Lard	27	27	..		
Margarine	31	31	..		
Butter	33	33	..		
Coffee	23	23	..		
Pepper	33	33	..		
Cheshire Cheese	23	23	..		
Sausages	7	7	..		
Tinned Peas	2	..	2	1. Contained .33 g'ns tin.	
				2. Contained .30 g'ns tin.	No action.
Cocoa	1	1	..		
Cinnamon	8	7	1	14.2% Ash, of which 9.8 % was insoluble in acid	No action.
Yeast	1	1	..		
Flour	2	2	..		
Bread	4	..	4	Affected with ropiness (bacillus mesentericus)	
Cream	2	2	..		
Lemon Cheese	1	1	..		
Camphorated Oil	4	4	..		
Condensed Milk	5	5	..		
Vegetable Marrow	1	..	1	Affected with mould.	
Currie Powder	1	1	..		
Ground Cloves	1	1	..		
Ground Ginger	8	8	..		
Ground Almonds	1	1	..		
Malt Vinegar	3	3	..		
Lobster Paste	1	1	..		
Soda Water	3	..	3	2 grains per gallon of dissolved tin.	
Totals	347	332	15		

The following tables show the percentage of adulteration compared with previous years :—

Year.	*Total Samples analysed.*	*Adulterated.*	*Percentage adulteration.*
1920	360	8	2.22
1921	360	16	4.4
1922	361	26	7.2
1923	326	12	3.68
1924	360	19	5.28
1925	360	17	4.72
1926	361	11	3.05
1927	360	9	2.5
1928	360	16	4.4
1929	239	7	2.93
1930	338	2	.59
1931	344	4	1.16
1932	326	10	3 067
1933	347	15	4.32

Analysis of *milk samples* compared with previous years :—

Year.	*Total Samples analysed.*	*Adulterated.*	*Percentage adulteration.*
1921	223	9	4.04
1922	233	10	4.3
1923	187	7	3.74
1924	243	13	5.35
1925	211	10	4.74
1926	226	8	3.54
1927	225	7	3.11
1928	276	13	4.7
1929	212	6	2.83
1930	228	1	.44
1931	228	2	.87
1932	234	5	2.14
1933	116	3	2.59

(D) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical Analysis of samples of food-stuffs taken by your Food Inspectors was carried out by the Public Analyst to the County Borough of Stockport, Mr. William Marshall, F.I.C., F.C.S., at his laboratory at Ladybrook Road, Cheadle Hulme. Bacteriological Examination of samples of food-stuffs is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

During the year Mr. Marshall carried out his duties in a highly satisfactory manner, and his reports of the analyses of samples submitted to him were promptly and accurately prepared. As noted earlier in this Report it is much regretted that Mr. Marshall died early in 1933. He served the Corporation well and faithfully. The work carried out on our behalf by the staff of the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester has been of the high standard we have been taught to expect from that Institution.

(E) NUTRITION.

Under this heading I propose to report briefly on Stockport Health Week, held from the 5th to 11th March, 1933.

HEALTH WEEK.

The attention of the town was focussed on matters of Health for one short week in the Spring, and it is hoped that the lessons learned during that period will prove of lasting benefit. The chief publicity was obtained by a large Health Exhibition held at the Armoury from Tuesday to Saturday, which was a most outstanding success.

The Exhibition itself was organised, as to detail, by the Central Council for Health Education, but all arrangements were submitted to local approval before being agreed upon.

Upwards of fifty stands were erected in the large Hall, showing every imaginable type of exhibit with a " Health " message, some being frankly trade shows, others being entirely educative. The Health Department itself had a stand showing methods of water purification, of wrapping food, of testing for clean milk, etc., together with literature.

A most interesting exhibit was one of Health Posters which had been designed by children in the various schools for a special competition. So good were these posters, that many were selected for permanent reproduction by the Central Council.

Another very popular exhibit was the large stand of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Arrangements were made for school children to visit the Exhibition in the mornings in conducted parties, and the general public were admitted from 2 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. An opening ceremony was performed each day at 3 p.m.

Films, health plays by children, lectures, special health talks in factories, all helped to make the week a great success, if success means very great public interest in what was being shown and done. Fifty thousand people, grown-ups and children included, visited the Exhibition, and there is no doubt that the week should have done much towards making Stockport people more " health minded."

It is impossible here to enumerate all those who helped during the week in one capacity or another, and therefore I propose to mention no one in particular, but to express my thanks to each and all.

Other Methods of Health Propaganda.

The teaching of Mothercraft in the schools has continued as outlined in my last Report (1932—page 71).

Legal Proceedings during the Year 1933.

Offence.	Result.	Fine.
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.		
Milk.		
22.6% deficient in fat.....		£5 0s. 0d., Advocate's and Analyst's fee. Appeal allowed at Knutsford without costs.
Depositing for sale Unsound Tinned Fruit and Dates.....	Fined	£2 0s. 0d.
Emission of Black Smoke.....	Case withdrawn on payment of costs after the completion of work to abate the nuisance.	
Distribution of toys, (balloons) from cart in exchange for rags.	Fined	5/–.
The keeping open of a shop for the purpose of selling goods after hours.....	Fined	10/–.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

During the year 61 visits of inspection were made, and it was not found necessary to serve any notices as to cleansing of premises, etc.

SECTION F.

Infectious Diseases and Hospitals.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease.

The total number of cases of infectious disease, excluding Tuberculosis, notified during 1933 was 813, as compared with the same number in 1932, and 621 in 1931.

Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Smallpox.

No case occurred.

Public Vaccination.

The following are the Public Vaccinators for the Borough :—

(1) Dr. E. C. Dutton	..	For Shaw Heath Institution, Cottage Homes and Stepping Hill Hospital.
(2) Dr. R. M. Wilson	..	,, No. 1 District.
(3) Dr. F. Chadwick	..	,, No. 2 District.
(4) Dr. J. W. Brooks	..	,, No. 3 District.
(5) Dr. R. Nightingale	..	,, No. 4 District.

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations carried out by the Public Vaccinators during the period 1st October, 1932, to 30th September, 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	At Ages—Years.												Cases admitted to Fever Hospital.	Cases treated in Sanatoria, etc.	Total Deaths.	Deaths at age periods.											
		—1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–35	35–45	45–65	65 & upw'ds.				—1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–35	35–45	45–65	65 & upw'ds.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	272	2	5	19	22	22	134	40	8	18	2	..	..	*193	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	269	1	4	6	12	8	129	48	8	41	5	4	3	†264	..	18	..	1	2	2	1	9	2	..	..	..		1
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Puerperal Fever	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	2	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	1	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Erysipelas	50	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	10	4	21	7	1	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	2
Pneumonia :																												
Acute Primary	95	..	..	3	2	2	2	5	6	34	17	22	2	..	49	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	9	10	1
Acute Influenzal	68	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	5	18	10	24	7	..	17	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	4	13	6
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	6	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	5	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	813	19	9	30	41	34	268	95	32	153	40	73	19	464	124	93	1	2	3	3	2	12	3	2	17	13	25	10

* Including 7 Cases treated at Hyde Hospital.
† Including 2 Cases treated at Hyde Hospital, and 5 at Monsall Hospital.



RETURN showing the Numbers of Persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the Year ended 30th September, 1933.

Name of the Poor Law Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of the Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons :—			Number of Successful Re-vaccinations, *i.e.*, successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.	Observations.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.		
Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes	Dr. E. C. Dutton	..	..	..	..	
Stepping Hill Hospital	Dr. E. C. Dutton	..	..	..	..	
No. 1 District	Dr. R. M. Wilson	58	2	60	..	
No. 2 District	Dr. F. Chadwick	144	1	145	..	
No. 3 District	Dr. J. W. Brooks	72	4	76	1	
No. 4 District	Dr. R. Nightingale	52	3	55	..	
	Totals	326	10	336	1	

Vaccination Officers :

Stockport First District .. Fred Thompson, Esq., 240, Wellington Road South, Stockport.
Stockport Second District .. J. T. Lomas, Esq., 78, Churchgate, Stockport.
Stockport Third District .. S. R. Broome, Esq., 212, Manchester Road, Stockport.
Heaton Norris District .. W. C. Tunstall, Esq., 33, School Lane, Heaton Norris, Stockport.

The work undertaken by the Vaccination Officers is summarised in the following table :—

Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1932, inclusive.

Districts.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1932	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1934, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1934, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1934, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1933.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1933.
		Col I.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col V.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached, & Cases not having been found.			
		Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-Pox.		Died Unvaccinated.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Stockport (First)..	717	176	..	..	409	49	6	36	19	22	241	462
2. ,, (Second)	498	146	..	..	301	14	8	14	15	—	157	271
3. ,, (Third)..	309	102	2	..	181	15	1	4	3	1	169	150
4. Heaton Norris....	112	52	..	..	52	2	2	3	1	—	68	47
Total.....	1636	476	2	..	943	80	17	57	38	23	635	930

Number of Children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made, 3.
Total number of Certificates for year 1933 sent to other Vaccination Officers, 120.

The seasonal prevalence of these various diseases is indicated in the following table which shews the notifications received in the various months of the year 1933 :—

Disease.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	16	14	14	11	6	18	29	8	22	33	49	52	272
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	31	30	31	14	18	18	21	19	25	17	29	16	269
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	1	..	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	..	..	1	17
Erysipelas	5	7	3	9	4	1	..	4	1	3	2	11	50
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	12
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	6
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary	18	7	14	11	8	12	10	11	12	13	11	6	133
Other Forms	6	1	3	4	..	3	4	6	2	4	3	2	38
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia	13	15	11	7	7	11	5	3	4	5	5	9	95
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	42	15	5	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	68
Totals	136	93	84	68	48	69	74	57	71	79	100	105	984

CASES TREATED FROM 1914 TO 1933 INCLUSIVE, IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	1	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever....	374	626	355	92	146	314	597	365	184	187	338	611	808	602	283	209	150	141	191	193
Enteric Fever....	17	23	15	24	17	11	3	2	5	1	4	1	2	5	6	1	3	3	3	0
Diphtheria.....	27	57	55	26	69	73	167	145	112	99	55	86	92	112	193	255	236	177	352	264
Other Diseases...	0	3	7	13	2	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	30	14	10	6	4	7	16	7
Totals.....	418	709	432	155	234	401	767	512	304	287	399	698	932	739	503	472	393	328	562	464

Ward.	*Number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year* 1933	*Estimated Population.*	*Percentage of cases removed to Isolation Hospital.*	*Incidence of Scarlet Fever per* 1,000 *of the Population*
Lancashire Hill.....	13	5414	(12) 92	2.40
Heaton Lane.....	5	5876	(3) 60	0.85
Old Road.....	9	5370	(7) 78	1.68
Portwood.....	20	7518	(20) 100	2.66
St. Mary's.....	15	2674	(14) 93	5.61
Vernon.....	8	6449	(5) 63	1.24
Spring Bank.....	5	3985	(5) 100	1.25
Hollywood.....	7	8481	(6) 86	0.83
Edgeley.....	16	11633	(11) 69	1.38
Shaw Heath.....	9	10082	(8) 89	0.89
St. Thomas's.....	12	4624	(10) 83	2.60
Hempshaw Lane.....	8	5017	(7) 88	1.59
Dale Green.....	25	5779	(17) 68	4.33
Heaviley.....	55	14304	(35) 64	3.85
Reddish North.....	15	9508	(9) 60	1.58
Reddish South.....	7	6750	(3) 43	1.04
Heaton Norris North.....	15	5946	(7) 47	2.52
Heaton Norris South.....	23	7590	(9) 39	3.03
Stockport Infirmary....	2	..	(2) 100	..
Stepping Hill Hospital..	2	..	(2) 100	..
Mile End Mat. Hospital..	1	..	(1) 100	..

Scarlet Fever.

272 cases were notified in 1933, as compared with 231 in 1932. This is the largest number since 1928. Unfortunately two deaths occurred, compared with none in 1932.

Following on the policy outlined in the Report for 1932, page 82, only those cases have been admitted to Hospital which could not be efficiently isolated at home. During 1933, 193 cases were admitted to Hospital, that is 70.9 per cent. of those notified, compared with 76 per cent. in 1932, and 89 per cent. in 1931. No additional spread of the disease whatever could be traced to this policy.

Diphtheria.

269 cases were notified in 1933, as compared with 331 in 1932, with 18 deaths and a case mortality of 6.7 per cent., compared with 7.9 per cent. in 1932.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in Stockport, together with the death rate, for the last ten years :—

Year.	*Number of Cases.*	*Number of Deaths.*	*Case Mortality Rate (deaths per 100 cases).*	*Death Rate (Stockport).*	*Death Rate (England and Wales).*
1924	57	5	8.8	0.04	0.23
1925	96	3	3.1	0.02	0.071
1926	104	7	6.7	0.06	0.077
1927	109	6	5.5	0.05	0.070
1928	189	5	2.6	0.04	0.081
1929	250	6	2.4	0.05	0.087
1930	234	12	5.1	0.09	0.088
1931	185	15	8.1	0.12	0.067
1932	331	22	7.9	0.17	0.060
1933	269	18	6.7	0.14	0.060

Prevention of Diphtheria.

The ease of preventing children getting this disease by means of three harmless injections is discussed in detail in my last Report, pages 84 and 85.

During the year, 336 children were so immunised. In the same period 1,553 children were born. It is desirable that at least 50 per cent. of the population at risk, that is of the children born each year, should be immunised each year, so that infection, when it comes, may fall on barren ground, and therefore may lose its power of re-infection. We should aim at immunising each year at least 700 to 800 children.

I do not think this can be done with our present scheme, and shortly I hope to establish a Municipal Clinic for this service. Many thanks are due to the local Medical Practitioners who have so vigorously supported the scheme, but this work is too uphill, and the time required in explanation and persuasion so great, that there is no time for it in the average Doctor's busy surgery.

Of the above total of 336 children immunised, 244 were immunised by private Doctors, and 92 at the Isolation Hospital (cases of scarlet fever usually).

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

During the year, 17 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 18 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received. Full details of these cases are given in the section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, vide page 97.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twelve cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 15 cases in 1932.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Particulars of the occurrence of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and of Pemphigus Neonatorum are given in the section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, vide pages 97 and 98.

Erysipelas.

Fifty cases were notified during the year as compared with 60 in 1932. Of these cases 27 received institutional treatment, and there were 4 fatal cases.

Pneumonia.

Two forms of Pneumonia are compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health :—

(1) Acute Primary Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1933—95.

(2) Acute Influenzal Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1933—68.

Of these cases, 30 of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 30 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia proved fatal.

Malaria and Dysentery.

Three case of Dysentery were notified during 1933.

Tuberculosis. (*See special section*).

During 1933, 133 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified ; of these 80 were males and 53 females.

Thirty-eight cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the same period, 17 males and 21 females.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases of this disease were notified as compared with two cases in 1932. Special reports were received from the Doctors in attendance upon the cases.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Six cases of this disease were notified during 1933, five proving fatal.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There was one case of this disease notified during 1933.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases are not notifiable in the strict sense of the word, but the Health Department is informed of cases occurring in the schools, and in this way in 1933, 105 cases of Measles and 177 of Whooping Cough were so notified.

Four deaths occurred from Whooping Cough, fortunately none from Measles.

Both these diseases are much more serious than the majority of people realise. Young children are particularly susceptible, and should be protected from contact as much as possible, particularly while under five years of age.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The routine Bacteriological work is carried out at the Stockport Infirmary Pathological Department, under arrangements made by your Health Committee with the Infirmary Board, and at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

The results of the examinations carried out at the Stockport Infirmary during the year were as follows :—

	Positive.	*Total.*
Diphtheria	529	5624
Typhoid	—	4
Other Bacteriological Examinations :		
Swabs	30	40
Fermentation Tests	—	1
Faeces	—	7
C. S. Fluid	—	4
Blood	—	5
Miscellaneous	—	22

During the year the following specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester :—

	Positive.	*Total.*
Swabs (Diphtheria)	11	99
Typhoid	—	1
Bovine Tuberculosis in Milk	11	106
Fluids (Pus, etc.)	—	29
Water	—	7
Sputa (T.B.)	—	1
Bread	—	5
Milk (Bacterial Count and Coli)	—	108
Miscellaneous	—	3
Total	22	359

The examination of sputa in suspected cases of phthisis is carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Great Egerton Street, 527 examinations being carried out there during 1933, of which 117 were positive and 410 negative.

Particulars of the examination of Pathological Material in connection with Venereal Disease, which is mainly carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, are given on page 90.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease is carried out by the Staff of your Health Department.

Infected materials, bedding, etc., are removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

During the year 18,470 articles were thus disinfected.

See Report for 1930 for details of arrangements under this heading.

Modern ideas on disinfection are crystallizing more and more to the view that disinfection is of doubtful value, particularly after Scarlet Fever. Evidence is accumulating that the ordinary type of infectious disease is spread practically entirely by the spray of mucus and saliva from the nose and throat of the sufferer, and not to any great extent by "fomites," i.e., clothes, etc., with which the patient has been in contact. Of course, the above statement is only meant to be a generalisation, as there is no doubt that in certain diseases, for example Typhoid Fever, very careful disinfection is absolutely necessary. But it is probable that a good deal of the work that is done for disinfection for and after a case of Scarlet Fever will shortly be dispensed with.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital at Dialstone Lane, namely 78 beds, is based on the allowance of 2,000 cubic feet per bed. It is found that at least this space must be allotted if secondary infections and cross infections are to be prevented. Most diseases are spread by spray or droplet infection, and the nearer the next patient is to the "infecting" patient the more risk there is of an infection ensuing. This space also allows the beds to be kept eight feet apart, a distance that has been found by practice to minimise the risk of spread of infection.

The usual allowance for an urban population has for a long time been one bed per 1,000 population. Modern ideas are tending to the increase of this allowance up to two beds per 1,000.

The 78 beds therefore available at Dialstone Lane are much below the ordinary accepted allowance, and with a population of 130,000, Stockport should have at least 130 beds.

Consideration should be given to this matter, and a solution would be partly found by the provision of a second cubicle block with sixteen or twenty beds. The cost of such a block would be from £3,000 to £4,000.

A peculiar difficulty at Dialstone Lane Hospital is that accommodation for nursing and domestic staff is taxed to its utmost, and would have to be increased if more beds are provided. I think this could be done by an addition to the existing buildings without much difficulty.

The additional accommodation would much facilitate the running of the Hospital, would enable more cases of measles and whooping cough to be admitted, and would much improve the amenities provided for the nursing and domestic staff.

I wish to thank the Matron, Miss Cranmore, and her staff, for the very excellent work done by them, often under rather trying circumstances, during the year. The Hospital has run smoothly and efficiently; the patients, the vast majority children, have been uniformly happy and contented; and the good name that the Hospital undoubtedly has in the district, and outside, is largely due to the keen interest and enthusiasm of the staff.

Dr. Watson has carried on his duties also in a most exemplary fashion. He has my grateful thanks for the help he has given me.

I feel also that a word of sincere praise is due to the work of the Hospital Committee and its Chairman. The interests of the patients have been paramount with them, no expense for the better treatment of the patients has been spared, and on all occasions the Committee has had the best interests of the Hospital very really at heart.

The accompanying table sets forth the statistics of the work of the Hospital, and of the results of treatment of the cases during 1933 :—

Borough Isolation Hospital, Cherry Tree Lane, Stockport.

Name of Disease.	*In Hospital 1st Jan.,* 1933.	*Admitted.*	*Recovered and Discharged*	*Died.*	*In Hospital 31st, Dec.* 1933
Scarlet Fever...	31	186	169	1	47
Typhoid Fever.	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.....	45	* 258	253	18	32
Other Causes...	1	12	12	..	1
Totals.....	77	456	434	19	80

* Including 1 case from Hyde..

Appointment of Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

The existing arrangement of calling in a specialist when required has continued during the year, but early in 1934 a part-time Consultant has been appointed. Mr. Neville Young, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), the gentleman appointed, visits the Hospital once a week and in case of emergency.

DIPHTHERIA.

258 cases were admitted to the Diphtheria Ward during 1933, and there were 45 cases remaining in hospital on January 1st, 1933, who had been admitted in 1932, a gross total of 303 patients under treatment during the year. Of these, 32 remained on December 31st, 1933, so that 271 patients were discharged during the year under review as follows :—

Discharged cured.....	191	cases
Deaths.....	18	,,
Immune Carriers (treatment completed).....	49	,,
Admitted as Diphtheria but diagnosis altered subsequently.....	13	,,
Total.....	271	,,

Carriers.

Forty-nine patients were discharged who had been admitted following the discovery of the diphtheria bacillus either in the throat or nose. In one case it was necessary to remove tonsils and adenoids before the throat cultures became negative. The average duration in hospital of these immune carriers was 32 days. Apart from them 6 cases of active diphtheria harboured the bacilli for long periods during convalescence and were not rendered free until after the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Deaths.

Eighteen deaths occurred among 209 cases of proved diphtheria, giving a case mortality rate of 8.6 per cent. 16 deaths were due to heart failure from the effect of bacillary toxins and 2 occurred in laryngeal cases following Tracheotomy. 6 of the deaths took place within 24 hours of admission to hospital. The complete relationship of death to time in hospital is shown as follows :—

Day in hospital on which death occurred.	*Number of Patients.*
1st	6 cases.
2nd	2 ,,
3rd	1 ,,
5th	1 ,,
6th	2 ,,
7th	1 ,,
8th	2 ,,
10th	1 ,,
11th	1 ,,
13th	1 ,,
	18 ,,

Complications.

Excluding the 18 deaths, complications occurred in 51 cases, an incidence of 24.4 per cent.

Nature of Complications.	*Number of Cases.*
Paralyses of palate and/or ciliary muscle	19
Cardiac involvement	12
Pulmonary	1
Otitis media	3
Minor septic complications	10
Convalescent carriers	6
Total	51

Tracheotomy.

This operation was performed on 6 cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria, 4 of which survived.

Days in Hospital.

Excluding fatal and non-diphtheritic cases, the average length of treatment in hospital for 240 cases was 54 days. The uncomplicated cases alone (140) averaged 48 days ; the complicated alone (51) 90 days, and 49 immune carriers averaged 32 days.

SCARLET FEVER.

186 patients were admitted during 1933 with a diagnosis of Scarlet Fever, and these, with 31 cases remaining in hospital on January 1st, 1933, who had been admitted during 1932, gave a gross total of 218 patients under treatment during the year. 47 cases remained in hospital on December 31st, 1933, so that 170 cases were discharged in the period under review.

Serum Treatment.

Apart from 9 cases admitted late in the course of the disease, all had Scarlet Fever Antitoxin administered on admission.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

This was carried out by means of three weekly injections of Diphtheria Prophylactic, (T.A.M.) on 58 cases of Scarlet Fever, during the period in hospital, or 34 per cent. of the total cases.

Days in Hospital.

The average duration of stay in hospital for 170 cases was 35 days, but whereas 120 uncomplicated cases averaged only 29 days, 50 cases which had complications, gave an average of 48 days.

Complications.

Complications occurred in 29.4 per cent. of cases (50 cases out of 170), as under :—

Nature of Complications.	*Number of Cases.*			
Cardiac	13	Present on admission in	3	cases.
Pulmonary	5	,, ,,	1	case.
Secondary Tonsillitis	3			
Gland-Abscesses	5			
Otitis Media	3	,, ,,	1	case.
Rheumatism	1			
Albuminuria	2			
Minor Sepsis	16	,, ,,	2	cases.
Cross-infection with Measles	2			
	50			

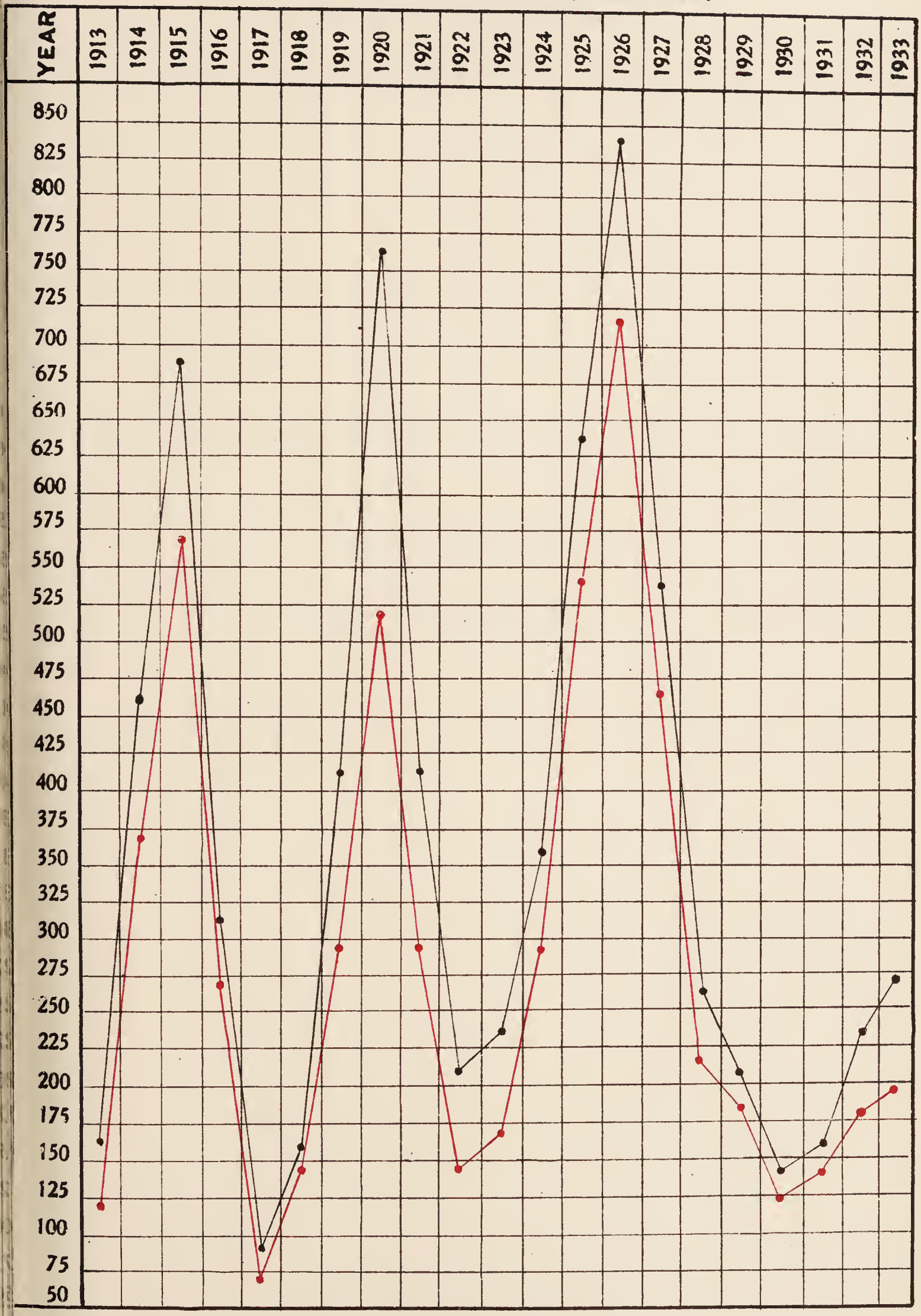
Deaths.

One death occurred on the 4th day in hospital from concurrent scarlet fever and broncho pneumonia. This represents a case mortality rate of slightly less than 0.05 per cent.

Chart shewing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever for the past 21 years.

No. of cases notified in black.

No. of cases removed to Hospital in red.



SECTION G.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1933.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-pulmonary				Total.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		*Children*		*Adults.*		*Children*		*Adults.*		*Children*		
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(*a*) Definitely tuberculous..	65	54	6	4	9	11	10	17	74	65	16	21	176
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	15	24	16	78
(*c*) Non-tuberculous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	40	62	51	202
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—													
(*a*) Definitely tuberculous..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	12	1	22
(*c*) Non tuberculous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	42	41	51	151
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(*a* Recovered.....	4	4	1	1	2	..	10	3	6	4	11	4	25
(*b*) Non tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	114	143	134	510
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(*a*) Definitely tuberculous..	250	204	39	40	35	58	78	86	285	262	117	126	790
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	30	27	44	19	120

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st.....	902
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years.....	13
3	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of".....	23
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes).....	79
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts).....	4208
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December.....	155
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
	(*a*) Personal.....	139
	(*b*) Other.....	107
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations).....	246
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes.....	3101
10.	Number of :—	
	(*a*) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined.....	*527
	(*b*) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work...	346
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (*a*) and A (*b*) above.....	Nil
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st..	216

* *Including all cases.*

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council :—One.

Provided by Voluntary Bodies :—Nil.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

Name of Institution.	*For Pulmonary Cases.*		*For Non-Pulmonary Cases.*		*Total.*
	Adults.	*Children under 15.*	*Adults.*	*Children under 15.*	
Whitehill Hospital.....	26	..	..	..	26
Poor Law Institution :—					
Stepping Hill Hospital.....	59	3	..	..	62

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	*Admitted during the year.*	*Discharged during the year.*	*Died in the Institutions.*	*In Institutions on Dec. 31st.*
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	1	9	9	..	1
	Adult females	1	10	10	..	1
	Children	1	3	4	..	..
	Total	3	22	23	..	2
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males	27	70	60	10	27
	Adult females	19	54	44	6	23
	Children	9	13	11	1	10
	Total	55	137	115	17	60
Grand Total.....		58	159	138	17	62

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	*Admitted during the year.*	*Discharged during the year.*	*Died in the Institutions.*	*In Institutions on Dec. 31st.*
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	11	57	36	17	15
	Adult females	17	23	22	8	10
	Children	3	2	2	1	2
	Total	31	82	60	26	27
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	1	4	3	..	2
	Adult females	1	2	..	3	..
	Children	2	6	3	1	4
	Total	4	12	6	4	6
Grand Total.....		35	94	66	30	33

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	*For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*						*For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*						*Totals.*		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			*Stay over 4 weeks.*			*Stay under 4 weeks.*			*Stay over 4 weeks.*					
	M	*F*	*Ch*	*M*	*F*	*Ch*	*M*	*F*	*Ch*	*M*	*F*	*Ch*	*M*	*F*	*Ch*
Tuberculous.....	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Non-tuberculous.....	3	3	1	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	1
Doubtful.....	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2
Totals.....	4	4	2	5	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	10	4

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

ssification on on ission the titution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
		Under 3 months			3–6 months			6–12 months			More than 12 months			Total			
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
s T.B; nus	Quiescent	9	5	.	9	7	.	3	3	.	1	.	2	22	15	2	39
	Not quiescent	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	1	7
	Died in Institution	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
s T.B. lus up 1	Quiescent	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4
	Not quiescent	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
s T.B. lus up 2	Quiescent	6	3	.	4	1	.	3	3	1	2	3	.	15	10	1	26
	Not quiescent	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4
	Died in Institution	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	.	6
s T B lus up 3	Quiescent	5	3	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	9	5	1	15
	Not quiescent	4	1	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	2	2	11
	Died in Institution	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	3	3	.	6
s (pulmonary)		33	21	2	21	11	.	9	11	1	5	5	4	68	48	7	123
es & ints	Quiescent	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	4	7
	Not quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2
minal	Quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Not quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
her gans	Quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Not quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
pheral nds	Quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Not quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
ALS (non-pulmonary)		.	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	5	9

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

art I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933, in the area of the County Borough of Stockport.

Age Periods.	Formal Notifications. No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.												Total Notifications
	0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	Total all ages	
Pulmonary Males	..	1	3	1	.	10	15	20	15	14	1	80	82
,, Females.	..	.	2	6	8	9	14	5	3	3	3	53	55
Non-Pulmonary Males.	..	3	6	1	2	.	3	1	.	1	.	17	21
,, Females.	..	3	4	6	.	2	2	2	1	1	.	21	22

Part II.—Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	*Total*
Pulmonary Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	6
Pulmonary Females...	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	6
Non-pulmonary Males.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, Females.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below :—

Source of Information.	*Number of Cases.*	
	Pulmonary	*Non-pulmonary*
Deaths Return—		
from local Registrars.....	3	2
transferable deaths from Registrar-General.....	1	–
Posthumous notifications.....	–	–
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths).....	8	–
Other Sources if any (specify).....	–	–

Part III.—Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1933, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health....	*Pulmonary*			*Non-pulmonary*			*Total Cases*
	Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	
	374	302	676	195	215	410	1086
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason *inter alia* of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Recovery from the disease .	26	35	61	51	34	85	146
3. Deaths (1933).....	59	40	99	7	6	13	112
4 Deaths previous to 1933....	10	11	21	3	3	6	27

SECTION G.

Tuberculosis.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

171 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with 206 in the previous year.

Of the 171 cases thus notified 133 were cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 38 were cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In addition to the above, there were 6 cases of Tuberculosis which ended fatally, which had not been notified in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. The ratio of deaths of non-notified cases to total deaths from Tuberculosis was one in eighteen. In these non-notified cases the attention of the Medical Practitioner in attendance was drawn to the fact that the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations had not been complied with.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year was 108 as compared with 120 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 0.85 per thousand of the population.

In the following table of New Cases and Mortality during 1933 all primary notifications are included together with other new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Total Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		*Non-Pulmonary.*		*Pulmonary.*		*Non-Pulmonary.*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–5.....	1	—	4	3	1	—	2	2
5–10.....	3	2	6	4	—	—	1	—
10–15.....	1	6	1	6	1	1	—	—
15–20.....	—	10	2	1	—	5	—	2
20–25.....	11	9	—	2	4	4	—	—
25–35.....	16	17	3	2	4	10	1	1
35–45.....	21	5	1	2	14	9	2	—
45–55.....	16	4	—	1	11	3	—	—
55–65.....	16	3	1	1	20	4	1	—
65 and upwards..	1	3	—	—	2	2	—	1
Totals.....	86	59	18	22	57	38	7	6

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the 133 cases notified, 73 occurred between the ages of 20 and 45 years, 39 were over 45 years of age, 8 were between the ages of 15 and 20, and 13 cases were under 15 years of age. There were 95 deaths during the year from Tuberculosis of the Lungs as compared with 101 in 1932, 105 in 1931 and 76 in 1930. Of these 95 fatal cases, 57 were males and 38 females. The death-rate was .75 per 1,000 of the population; the rate for 1932 was .80.

The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1933 was 95. Of these deaths, 50 occurred at home, and 45 in Institutions of various kinds. 75 of the fatal cases were on the Dispensary Register.

The time which elapsed between the date of notification and the date of death is shewn in the following table :—

	Cases on Dispensary Register.	*Cases not on Dispensary Register.*	*Total.*
Death within 1 week of notification ...	2	9	11
,, 1 month ,, ...	6	4	10
,, 3 months ,, ...	8	1	9
,, 6 ,, ,, ...	6	..	6
,, 12 ,, ,, ...	9	..	9
Death over 1 year after notification....	43	6	49
Death Returns.....	..	1	1
	74	21	95

From the foregoing table it will be noted that 30 patients, or 31.58 per cent., died within 3 months of notification, as compared with 33, or 32.7 per cent., in 1932.

The question of bad housing conditions is intimately bound up in that of Tuberculosis, and is dealt with in the special section of this Report relating to Housing.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

38 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 17 in males and 21 in females.

The number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was 13 as compared with 19 in 1932. The death-rate was therefore .10 per 1,000 of the population in 1933, .15 in 1932, .10 in 1931, .11 in 1930, .13 in 1929, .14 in 1928, and .22 in 1927.

5 of the fatal cases were amongst children under 15 years of age.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

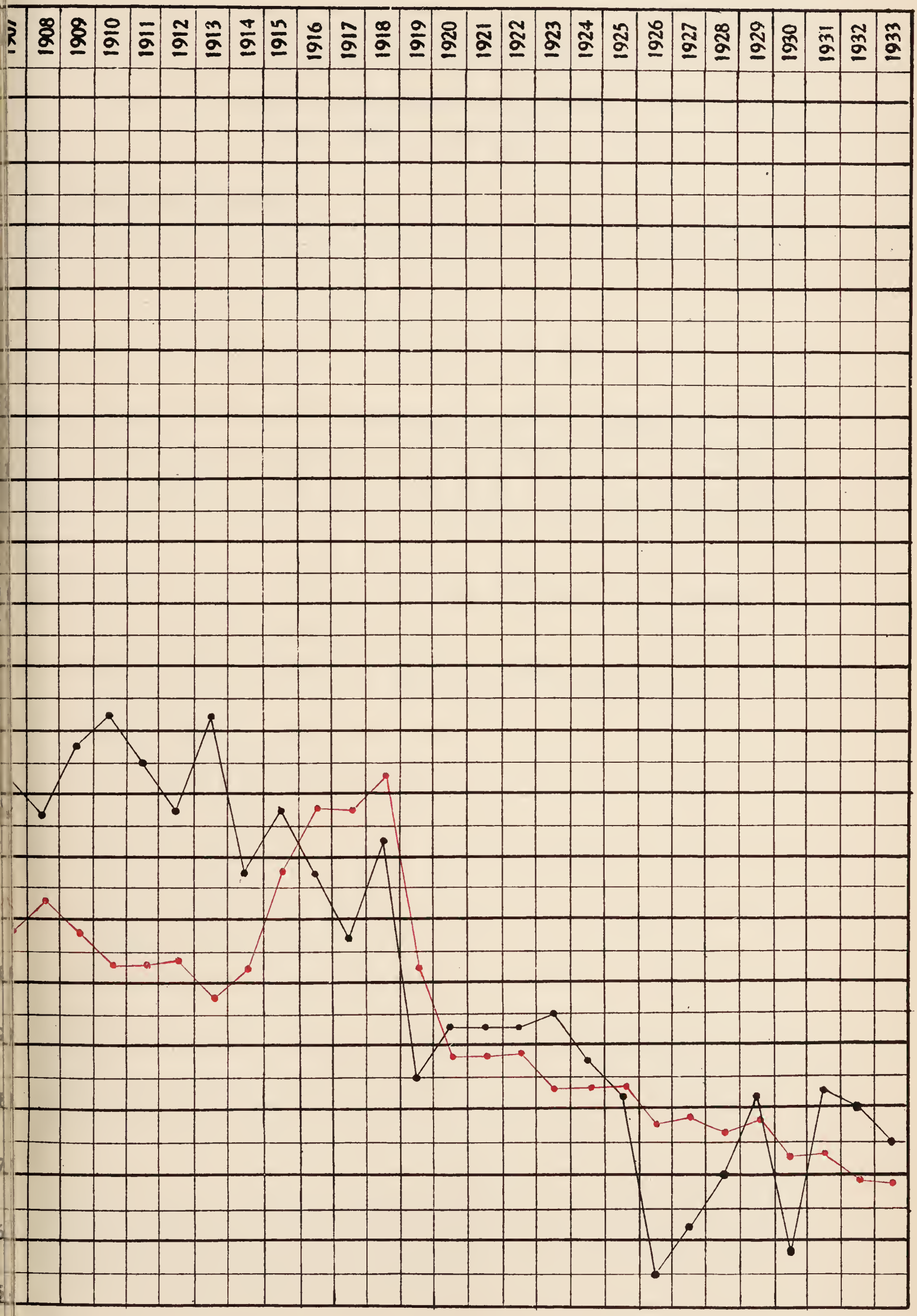
No action was taken during 1933 under these Regulations which relate to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken during 1933 under this Section of the Public Health Act, 1925, which relates to the compulsory removal of cases to Hospital.

The following Chart shows the Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population in England and Wales and Stockport, (1907-1933)

1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933



England and Wales in Red. **Stockport in Black.**

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

By E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During the year 1933, 632 " new cases " were examined at the Dispensary. These persons can be grouped as follows :—

(*a*) Notified cases.
(*b*) Cases sent for diagnosis.
(*c*) Contacts.

Many patients are sent for examination before notification is made. The increased use of the Dispensary by the Family Doctors for diagnostic purposes is definitely welcomed. As in the previous year extensive use is being made of X-Rays as an aid to diagnosis ; no suspected case is dismissed as non-tuberculous, unless a confirmatory X-Ray picture has been obtained.

Amongst the 632 new cases, the following conditions were diagnosed :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	132
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	16
Tuberculosis of Glands and Abdomen, Other Organs	31
Bronchitis, etc.	94
Heart Disease	5
Unresolved Pneumonia	—
Pneumonia and Br/pneumonia	6
Chronic Empyema	—
Asthma	3
Bronchiectasis	3
Cancer of Lung	1
Cancer (elsewhere)	—
Congenital Syphilis	—
Pleurisy with Effusion	1
No Disease	340

Amongst definitely Tuberculosis patients, 5 cases occurred in ex-Soldiers.

Notified cases are seen as soon as possible after the receipt of the Health Visitor's investigation report, either at the Dispensary or at their homes, unless there are good reasons to the contrary (e.g., patient's refusal to be seen).

Towards the end of the year extensive alterations have been made and two dressing cubicles provided. The Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases clinics are now separate, and the work can be carried on with greater comfort, both to the patients and myself.

Bacteriological Examinations of Sputa.

These are received from the Family Doctors, Whitehill Hospital, Stepping Hill Hospital, and the Dispensary.

Total number : 527 ; Positive : 117 ; Negative : 410.

Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.

During the summer months there was an increased demand for female beds, which was met by obtaining extra temporary accommodation at the Westmorland Sanatorium, and at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.

The demand for Orthopaedic beds has been more easily satisfied at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, owing to some children being sent to the Ethel Hedley Orthopaedic Hospital at Windermere.

The Public Health Committee paid a visit to the Westmorland Sanatorium in July, 1933.

During the year the Chairman (Mr. Councillor Stansfield) together with Councillors Mrs. Allcock and T. Fish with the Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer paid a visit to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital Leasowe. The methods and management were found to be excellent, and it was decided to make use of this Institution for Children.

The following is the accommodation for Stockport patients at the various Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis :—

	Males.	*Females.*
Whitehill	9	17
Cheshire Joint	8	8
Barrowmore	9	..
Westmorland	3	7
Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Dr. Garrett Memorial Home Ethel Hedley Orthopaedic Stepping Hill Liverpool Open–Air Hospital	As required	

Three children were receiving treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway.

Whitehill Hospital.

This Hospital performs a very useful function in the Stockport Tuberculosis Scheme.

A Hospital of this type should act mainly as a clearing house, where every definite case of tuberculosis admitted could be closely observed, and whatever treatment is found appropriate, carried out.

Those patients who are suitable for Sanatorium treatment will eventually be transferred there, and those who are unsuitable for Sanatoria are retained at Whitehill. Doubtful cases, admitted for observation, are carefully watched, and if found to be non-tuberculous sent home, or if the diagnosis of tuberculosis becomes established, are finally disposed of according to the type of disease.

This plan has been adhered to as far as possible. Unfortunately, there is a definite prejudice amongst the public against the Hospital. The chief cause appears to be the fact that advanced cases are never refused admission. It is, however, decidedly against public interest to refuse admission to advanced cases, as by this means the spread of infection is limited.

If it were possible to utilise Whitehill to its full extent, the waiting list for admission to other residential institutions would be curtailed, and in many cases active treatment could begin at once. There is little doubt in the writer's mind, this delay in accepting treatment has in more than one case adversely affected the patient's chances of improvement. The public unfortunately do not yet realise that complete rest and nursing form one of the most important methods of treatment. Rest must be not only complete, but often prolonged. It is obvious that to the majority of those who come to us for treatment, rest is an unattainable ideal in their own homes. The " bottle of medicine," in which so many see the beginning and the end of all treatment, is usually the same in Hospital as out of it.

Another, and a most important method of treatment, is the production of artificial pneumo-thorax. This method which should be used with care, is capable of giving remarkably satisfactory results. It is being practised at Whitehill, in selected cases, where one sees definite prospects of benefiting the patient. Other methods, modern and time-honoured, are also being used, as occasion arises.

Food, which plays such an important part in the life of a Hospital for the tuberculous, is good, and it is the proud record of the Hospital that during the past three years at any rate, only one complaint has been brought to the notice of the Medical Officer in charge.

The routine work of Whitehill Hospital has been ably carried out during the year by all members of the Staff.

WHITEHILL HOSPITAL.

YEAR ENDING 1933.

At the beginning of the year 16 patients were in Whitehill, and 14 were in residence on the 31st December, 1933.

During the year, 24 men and 36 women and 6 children were discharged, and of these 13 ended fatally.

Classification, on admission, of patients discharged or died :—

	Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*
T.B. 1.....	–	2	–
T.B. 2.....	9	9	–
T.B. 3.....	9	5	2
T.B. 0.....	4	13	–
Non-Pulmonary.....	–	–	–
Observation.....	2	7	4
	24	36	6

Twelve Non-Tuberculous patients were discharged, who were admitted for observation.

The following complications were observed amongst those who were discharged :—

Pregnancy	4
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	1
Pleurisy with Effusion	3
Tubercular Laryngitis	5
Chronic Laryngitis	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	1
Tubercular Enteritis	1
Bronchitis	2
Bronchiectasis	2
Cancer of Lung	1
T.B. Spine	1
Gall Stones	1
Syphilis	1
Pleurisy	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1
Silicosis	1

Result :—

Improved	27
I.S.Q.	8
Worse	6
Deaths	13
Non-Tuberculous	12
	66

Of the 53 patients leaving Whitehill, 9 proceeded to various Santoria, 2 proceeded to Stepping Hill Hospital, and 42 proceeded to their homes.

Of the 42 who went home :—

12 were Non-Tuberculous.
23 left with my approval.
7 were discharged at their own request.

Special treatment :—

Gold	4
Jacobson's Solution	1
Artificial Pneumothorax	6

Altogether 234 pneumothorax refills were given to in and out-patients.

Contacts.

The usual methods of following up contacts, explained in previous reports, has been continued throughout the year.

176 contacts were examined at the Dispensary, of whom 3 were found to be definitely suffering from Tuberculosis.

It is obvious that this is a most important part of the work.

Dental Treatment.

Arrangements have been made by your Council with the Authorities of the Meathop Sanatorium for Dental Treatment to be available for Stockport patients in that Institution. Financial assistance has been given by your Health Committee for Dental Treatment of Stockport patients when recommended by your Tuberculosis Officer.

A dental scheme whereby all our patients can receive dental treatment, when found necessary, has been put into operation.

After-care.

No special organisation exists locally for finding employment for patients, nor are any arrangements in force for the supply and supervision of shelters at the homes of patients.

During the year your Parks Committee continued to employ a certain number of disabled men as Attendants, etc., in the Public Parks, and a number of the positions were allotted to Tuberculous men. Your Tuberculosis Officer renders every assistance in examining and selecting suitable candidates for these positions, which has been of real value to the successful applicants.

Your Health Committee is grateful to your Parks Committee, and especially to the Chairman (Alderman Gosling), and to the Parks Superintendent (Mr. Morgan), for their kindly action and for their personal interest in the men.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The arrangements existing in the previous year whereby cases of crippling due to Tuberculosis are treated at the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockport Infirmary have been continued during 1933.

The following is a summary of the work of this Department during 1933 :—

39	Cases treated.
209	Out-patient attendances made.
0	Attendances for Massage.
0	Attendances for medical exercises.
108	In-patient days.
11	X-Ray examinations.
601	Attendances for Ultra Violet Light Treatment.

Cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officer are dealt with at the Stockport Infirmary by Mr. E. S. Brentnall, Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, and the administrative arrangements have been made by Mr. Price, Secretary-Superintendent of the Infirmary.

In connection with the scheme valuable financial assistance has been given by the Trustees of the late Miss Maria Leigh in defraying the whole or part of the cost of surgical appliances in necessitous cases.

Patients requiring prolonged Hospital treatment have been sent to the Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital at Oswestry, the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, and to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital, Leasowe, when beds have been available, and in this connection I have to thank the Trustees of the George Fearn Trust for financial assistance in certain cases which have been referred to them.

Ultra Violet Light Treatment.

Arrangements have been made under the Orthopaedic Scheme at Stockport Infirmary for cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officers to receive this special form of treatment at a charge of 1/6 per treatment. The treatment is under the supervision of a Medical Officer with special experience in this work—a necessary precaution in view of the weakly and debilitated condition of some of the patients recommended from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Extra Nourishment.

There has been a greater call on the provision of extra milk, than in the previous years. The reason for this is obvious.

Co-operation with other Services has been maintained and extended. Especially close is it with the School Clinic, who refer to the Dispensary a constant and unabating stream of children, and who in return, accommodate many children at the Longfield Open-Air School. This work in close relation with the School Medical Services, promises to yield good results in the future. During the year I have paid several visits to Longfield, accompanied by Dr. Rowell. Such visits have been mutually helpful, as the progress and condition of children could be discussed personally and not by letter. Equally valuable is the close co-operation existing between the Dispensary and the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockport Infirmary, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. E. S. Brentnall, the Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, for his skilful and patient treatment of our patients and invaluable advice. There has also been close co-operation with Dr. Norman Kletz, Hon. Physician to the Stockport Infirmary, to whom many patients with non-tuberculous affections of the lungs have been referred for further observation. His advice, generously given, has been of the greatest value.

The Family Doctor, or General Practitioner, is, and will remain the mainspring of every Medical Scheme. Without him the work of the Dispensary would be futile, and it is seldom his fault, when advanced cases are seen for the first time.

With the extreme care which is taken for accurate diagnosis, there is little danger of finding Tuberculosis where it does not exist, and if adequate measures are taken, the patient is given a far better chance of recovery, than if things were allowed to slide. It would be wiser and certainly more rational to consult the Family Doctor and go, if the Doctor thinks fit, to the Dispensary, than to place one's faith in the neighbour's advice, however friendly, or to resort to patent medicines, which may mask the symptoms, thus giving a sense of false security.

E. Ratner, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and their classification at that time.

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1926.					1926					1927					1928				
			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus			
				Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total
Disease arrested.	Ad'lts	M.	15	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		F.	9	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Children		5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1
Disease not arrested.	Ad'lts	M.	17	5	16	2	23	2	..	2	3	5	2	1	3	..	4	2	4	..	..	4
		F.	8	2	8	..	10	4	1	3	1	5	..	1	1	1	3	4	5	1	..	6
	Children		1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR.			4	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	1
TOTAL ON DISPENSARY REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER.			59	9	26	2	37	18	1	5	4	10	2	6	5	1	12	17	11	1	..	12

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			1929					1930					1931					1932					1933				
			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			
				Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total
Disease arrested.	Ad'lts	M.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	3	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children		2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease not arrested.	Ad'lts	M.	3	1	5	..	6	8	4	9	4	17	16	2	13	3	18	13	2	13	1	16	22	4	16	7	27
		F.	..	2	2	1	5	19	..	9	1	10	14	2	7	4	13	15	1	6	2	9	20	5	10	3	18
	Children		2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	1
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR.			1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ON DISPENSARY REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER.			13	4	8	1	13	49	4	18	5	27	57	5	22	7	34	51	3	19	3	25	51	9	27	10	46

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

Discharged as recovered.	Ad'lts	M.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children		5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.			52	10	13	1	24	12	..	6	1	7	10	4	3	..	7	14	6	6	2	14	13	2	2	..	4
DEAD.	Ad'lts	M.	14	1	4	9	14	1	..	6	6	12	1	5	5	5	15	5	2	16	4	22	3	7	24	6	37
		F.	2	..	9	1	10	1	..	4	2	6	2	2	13	4	19	3	4	10	2	16	1	1	7	1	9
	Children		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTER.			93	11	26	11	48	16	..	16	9	25	15	11	22	9	42	22	12	33	8	53	18	10	33	7	56
Grand Totals			152	20	52	13	85	34	1	21	13	35	17	17	27	10	54	39	23	34	8	65	31	14	41	8	63

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			1929					1930					1931					1932					1933				
			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			
				Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total
Discharged as recovered.	Ad'lts	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.			13	2	2	..	4	10	1	8	2	11	20	1	5	1	7	4	1	2	..	3	11	..	..	..	..
DEAD.	Ad'lts	M.	3	7	24	6	37	19	1	13	11	25	14	..	7	9	16	15	..	3	7	10	7	..	2	7	9
		F.	1	1	7	1	9	10	1	8	10	19	5	..	4	8	12	15	..	2	4	6	4	..	2	1	3
	Children		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTER.			18	10	33	7	50	39	3	29	26	58	41	1	16	18	35	34	1	7	11	19	23	..	4	8	12
Grand Totals			31	14	41	8	63	88	7	47	31	85	98	6	38	25	69	85	4	26	14	44	74	9	31	18	58

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1926.					1926					1927					1928					1929					1930					1931					1932					1933				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands.	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands.	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease arrested.	Ad'lts M.	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Ad'lts F.	1	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Children	2	4	..	2	8	1	..	1	4	6	2	1	..	1	4	..	3	..	1	4	..	2	1	1	4	7	1	1	3	12	..	5	..	5	10	3	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Disease not arrested.	Ad'lts M.	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	1	5	4	..	1	1	6	4	..	1	..	5
		Ad'lts F.	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	5	2	1	5	..	8	2	1	3	1	6	1	..	2	4	7				
		Children	5	..	4	1	10	..	1	..	3	4	3	..	..	2	5	..	1	..	2	3	2	..	1	2	5	9	2	..	3	14	4	4	1	6	15	4	8	1	8	21	6	4	1	8	19
	Condition not ascertained during the year.		..	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	4	6	2	..	2	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December.		8	7	18	7	40	1	1	1	7	10	8	2	4	3	17	2	5	..	5	12	4	3	4	8	19	23	3	9	8	43	16	11	7	13	41	14	10	5	14	43	11	4	4	12	31
	Transferred to Pulmonary.		..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Ad'lts M.	1	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ad'lts F.	..	3	3	1	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Children	1	4	3	4	12	..	2	..	3	5	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lost Sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.		4	12	14	14	44	2	5	..	8	15	1	3	3	5	12	2	5	1	2	10	1	..	1	3	5	7	1	2	5	15	5	2	1	4	12	..	..	3	3	6	4	4	..	7	15
	Dead.	Ad'lts M.	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Ad'lts F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Children	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Total written off Dispensary Register.		7	21	25	20	73	4	7	..	11	22	3	7	3	6	19	2	6	2	3	13	1	1	2	4	8	8	3	4	5	20	7	2	6	5	20	2	..	6	3	11	5	4	..	7	16
	Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).		15	28	43	27	113	5	8	1	18	32	11	9	7	9	36	4	11	2	8	25	5	4	6	12	27	31	6	13	13	63	17	13	13	18	61	16	10	11	17	54	16	8	4	19	47

SECTION H.

Venereal Diseases.

SECTION H.

Venereal Diseases.

The scheme in operation during 1933, was as is outlined in the Report for 1930, page 98.

599 persons, of whom 402 were males and 197 females, attended for treatment during the year, making a total number of attendances of 7,795, compared with 519, 326, 193 and 7500, respectively in 1932.

In addition to the above, 72 new Stockport patients attended approved Treatment Centres in other towns, making a total number of attendances of 1,781.

During the year 954 specimens of blood in respect of Stockport patients were examined for the Wassermann Reaction at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and elsewhere.

185 examinations for the detection of Gonococci were made at the Borough Dispensary ; and 18 for the detection of Gonococci, in respect of Stockport patients, were carried out at other Centres.

In-patient treatment is available for Stockport patients at St. Luke's Hospital, Manchester.

Five Stockport persons received in-patient treatment at St. Luke's Hospital during 1933.

61 patients from the Child Welfare Centres were examined. A specimen of the blood was examined in 24 cases, and 37 examinations were made for the detection of gonococci.

Consideration was given during the year to a better advertisement of the Clinics, and arrangements for this are now in hand.

The following tables, compiled from Form V.D. (R) of the Ministry of Health, give the details of the treatment at the various Treatment Centres :—

TABLE OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AT VARIOUS TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Borough Dispensary Stockport.	*Stockport Patients Treated at otherCentres.*
	Number.	*Number.*
(A) OUT-PATIENT CLINIC :		
Attendances	7795	1781
(B) IN-PATIENT TREATMENT :		
Number of days	—	131
(C) ARSENOBENZENE COMPOUNDS (Doses)	1225	184
BISMUTH (Doses)	2255	—
(D) EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL :		
For detection of Spirochetes	—	—
,, Gonococci	185	18
,, Wassermann Reaction	*862	92

* Including 332 specimens sent in by Private Practitioners and Institutions, and 170 specimens from patients of other Authorities.

Venereal Disease—Treatment.

	Borough Dispensary Stockport.	*Stockport Patients Treated at other Centres*
A. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from Syphilis	108	15
Soft Chancre	—	—
Gonorrhœa	90	31
Conditions other than Venereal	54	26
Total	252	72
B. Number of attendances at the Out-Patient Clinic	7795	1751
C. Aggregate number of "In-Patient" days	—	131
D Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—		
(1) Out-Patient Clinic	3480	184
(2) In-Patient Department	—	

The arrangements for the treatment of cases of these diseases appear to be adequate and patients continue to avail themselves of the facilities offered. The co-operation of the members of the Medical Profession in the town is sought by your Staff and assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of cases referred to your Medical Officers is readily given to the Practitioners concerned.

Apart from the Medical Staffs at the Stockport Infirmary and the Poor Law Infirmary there are five Medical Practitioners in the town qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol Compounds.

No action was taken during 1933 under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Propaganda.

Your Council contributes annually to the British Social Hygiene Council, which is the Central Organisation for the many and varied activities in connection with propaganda on the subject of Venereal Disease. Publicity has been given locally in the Press and by correspondence as to the times. etc., of the Clinics.

SECTION J.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

SECTION J.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1933. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes.....	53	7	10	8	78	14	18	9	10	129
Premature Birth.....	34	3	3	2	42	3	3	..	..	48
Broncho Pneumonia	..	1	1	..	2	2	5	6	3	18
Congenital Malformations.	3	1	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	6
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	11
Congenital Debility.....	3	..	3	..	6	1	..	..	..	7
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy....	8	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Infantile Convulsions	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	5
Injury at Birth.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Inattention at Birth.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Influenza.....	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	5
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases	1	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	1	9

By Dr. Jean M. Mackintosh, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H,

The year 1933 may be considered one in which the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee consolidated the work of previous years, and laid plans for a further expansion early in 1934. As the years pass, it becomes more and more apparent that the foundations of the nation's health are laid during the ante-natal period and in the early years of life, and in consequence the sphere of activity in this department is constantly widening. The Committee are fully alive to the importance of this in their planning for the future.

Notification of Births.

1,819 notifications in respect of 1,741 births were received during the year, and in 19, or 1.08 per cent. of the total births there was failure to notify the births within 36 hours.

Year.	*Percentage of Births not notified.*
1929	1.6
1930	1.9
1931	1.2
1932	0.99
1933	1.08

The live and still-births notified were as follow :—

By Midwives	1345
,, Medical Practitioners	474
Total	1819
Not Notified	19

Infantile Mortality.

The total deaths under one year was 129, and the number of children dying under four weeks was 78, giving an infantile death rate of 83.07. Examination of the records of the 78 infants who died under four weeks shows that only 33 of the mothers concerned received antenatal care.

Of the 16 infants dying from diarrhoea, enteritis and convulsions, only 5 attended Welfare Centres. The death rate from diarrhoea and enteritis among children attending the Centres was only one-third of the death rate from the same cause of those who did not attend Welfare Centres.

Of the 23 children dying from respiratory diseases, only 4 had attended Welfare Centres.

Additional comparative tables are given below :—

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Stockport	83.07	71.03	78.98	56.72	91.18
118 Great Towns	68	70	71	64	79
England and Wales	64	65	66	60	74

In the following table the main causes of Infantile Deaths are grouped viz. :—

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Congenital malformations, prematurity, atrophy, debility, and marasmus	67	60	77	52	73
Diarrhoea, enteritis, and convulsions	16	11	11	22	18
Respiratory diseases	23	28	35	17	44

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Total number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	53	48	53	40	55
Total number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	78	64	75	58	80
Total number of deaths of infants under 1 year	129	114	136	100	155

Still-births.

The number of still-births registered was 87, 80 of which were legitimate and 7 illegitimate. 82 still-births were notified under the Notification of Births Acts. This shows an improvement on last year's figure.

The causes of still-births were as follow :—

Prolonged labour, instrumental delivery	25
Mal-presentation	13
Placenta praevia, ante-partum haemorrhage	7
Albuminuria, Eclampsia	4
Syphilis	1
Cause unknown	23
Illness of Mother	5
Contracted pelvis	2
Deformity of child	7
Total	87

The following comparative table is of interest :—

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Total number of still-births	87	93	99	112	96
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live births	56	58	57	64	56

Maternal Mortality.

The number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth was 7, which gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 4.51 per 1,000 live births and 4.27 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

The causes of death were as follows :—

Eclampsia	1
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	1
Puerperal Septicaemia	2
Other Causes	3
Total	7

Three cases received ante-natal care. Four cases either received no ante-natal care at all, or failed to avail themselves of the advice offered.

For a comparison between the Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality Rates for Stockport and certain other towns, reference should be made to tables on pages 11 and 12.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Under the Regulations of 1926 and 1928, 17 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 18 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received in respect of 34 cases.

Eight of the 18 cases of Puerperal Fever were confined in their own homes, and 10 cases were confined in Hospital. Of the 8 cases confined at home, 6 were removed to Hospital. Only 1 patient confined at home had received ante-natal care. There were 2 deaths.

Of the 17 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 6 cases were confined in Hospital, 1 was confined in a Nursing Home and 10 were confined at home. Of those confined at home 2 were removed to Hospital. After removal to Hospital a further notification of Puerperal Fever was received in respect of one of these cases, and it is included in the number (6) of cases removed to Hospital, referred to in the previous paragraph.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During 1933, twelve notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1928. Nine of these cases were confined at home, 2 were confined in Hospital and 1 in a Nursing Home. Two of the cases confined at home and 1 confined in Hospital were removed to the Eye Hospital in Manchester. The case confined in the Nursing Home was very mild and was not discovered until the patient returned home. This case, along with the remaining 7 cases confined at home, were treated at home by the District Nurses of the Barnsley Home. All the cases recovered. Five of the cases had received ante-natal care.

It is extremely important that all discharge from the eyes in infants should receive prompt attention, as neglect may lead to permanent damage to the child's eyesight, and even to blindness.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases notified during the past five years :—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year	Cases.			Vision un-impaired.	Vision im-paired.	Total Blind-ness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1933	12	8	4	12	..	..	..
1932	15	14	1	15	..	..	..
1931	11	11	..	11	..	..	..
1930	19	14	5	19	..	..	..
1929	26	22	4	26	..	..	..

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

This disease is not compulsorily notifiable, but as the Midwives are fully alive to the necessity of dealing with this condition promptly, both for their own sake and the sake of the infant, it is unlikely that any cases escape the notice of this Department. Information was received about 5 cases in the practice of 4 Midwives. They occurred in the following months :—

January	2
June	1
August	1
September	1
Total	5

The Work of the Health Visitors.

The organisation and staffing of this department is the same as in previous years. The whole success of the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department is based on an adequate scheme of home visiting by nurses whose personal qualifications and training are of the best. Health Visitors' duties are many and varied, as the following summary of their work shows :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (Health Visitors).

RETURN RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PART I. OF THE CHILDREN ACT, 1908, DURING THE YEAR 1933.

I. Notification :—

(i) Number of foster parents on the Register :—
(*a*) at the beginning of the year :—30.
(*b*) at the end of the year :—32.
(*c*) total number dealt with during yea :—40.

(ii) Number of children on the Register :—
(*a*) at the beginning of the year :—37.
(*b*) at the end of the year :—40.
(*c*) who died during the year :—Nil
(*d*) on whom inquests were held during the year :—Nil.
(*e*) total number dealt with during the year :—59.

II. Visiting :—

(i) Number of Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year :—
(*a*) Health Visitors :—8.
(*b*) Female, other than Health Visitors :—Nil.
(*c*) Male :—Nil.

(ii) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) :—Nil.

III. Number of cases (if any) in which proceedings were taken during the year :—

(i) Under Section 1 (7)
(ii) Under Section 2 (5)
(iii) Under Section 2 (6)
(iv) Under Section 3
(v) Under Section 4
(vi) Under Section 5 (2)
(vii) Under Section 6 (2)
(viii) Under Section 7
(ix) Under Section 8 (1)
} Nil.

IV. Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :—

(i) Under (*a*) of Section 3
(ii) Under (*b*) of Section 3
(iii) Under (*c*) of Section 3
} Nil.

V. Number of orders obtained during the year :—

(i) Under (*a*) of Section 5 (1)
(ii) Under (*b*) of Section 5 (1)
(iii) Under (*c*) of Section 5 (1)
} Nil.

Other Duties.

The Health Visitors also attend in rotation at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and made 1,674 attendances in this connection.

A summary of their work, including work under the Tuberculosis scheme, is given below.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, 1933.

Total number of houses visited	22413
First visits to births	1554
Revisits to Births	8904
Visits to Outworkers	45
School Lectures	101
Visits re Deaths	128
Visits to Ante-natal Cases	307
Visits to children, 1 to 5 years	8822
Attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	1674
Visits to Tuberculosis Cases and Contacts	3320
Nursed-out Children	102
Minor Infectious Disease	586
Midwives' Emergency Enquiries	362
Still-births	58
Special Visits	226

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Nine Child Welfare Sessions are held weekly. During the year the Committee had under consideration the appointment of an additional clerk to attend to the sale of food at the Centres, and so relieve one of the Health Visitors, and this appointment was in fact made early in 1934. In consequence a Health Visitor is relieved for nine half days a week to do additional work, and also the pressure of clerical work in the office is diminished. It is most important that the clerical work performed by the Superintendent Health Visitor should be reduced to a minimum, so that she can visit the various Centres regularly, superintend the work there, and give talks to the mothers.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Nine sessions are held weekly at five Centres. The number of new cases entered on the Register was 1,102, and the total weighings were 28,082. The number of new infants entered on the Register represents 66.4 per cent. of the total births.

The Committee had under consideration the provision of additional Clinics at Adswood and Great Moor, and of alternative accommodation at Portwood.

The detailed figures for 1933 are given below :—

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1933.

	Portwood.	*Churchgate.*	*Reddish.*	*Edgeley.*	*Wycliffe.*	*Total.*
New Cases.....	138	241	200	347	176	1102
No. on Register...	349	494	265	789	339	2236
Total Weighings..	3614	5659	5657	8852	4300	28082
Total Attendances.	4613	6531	6312	9840	4980	32276
Medical Consultations.....	1687	1936	1998	2217	1126	8964

No treatment is carried out at any of the Clinics, any children requiring treatment being referred to their own Doctors.

Massage.

Arrangements remained the same as in previous years. 1,541 attendances were made by 128 children during 1933.

Sunlight Clinic.

The Clinic provided by the Voluntary Committee continued to do useful work. During the year 84 cases attended, and made 2,175 attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Clinics are held for expectant mothers at Portwood, Edgeley, and Churchgate for district cases, and at Mile End Hospital and Stepping Hill Hospital for those patients who are to be confined in Hospital. In 1933 the total attendances at these Clinics was 5,409, and the number of individual patients was 1,085.

The Committee made arrangements for the provision of an Ante-natal Clinic in Reddish in 1934.

As in previous years, sterilised maternity outfits were provided free or at cost price by the Voluntary Committee.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Year.	*Number of Mothers*	*Total Attendances.*
1927	380	573
1928	658	1388
1929	863	2735
1930	920	3458
1931	1019	3840
1932	989	4537
1933	1085	5409

Mothercraft Classes are held at these Clinics, where talks on health subjects are given by the Health Visitors.

Mothercraft Classes.

These classes, run by the Voluntary Committee, continue to be as popular as ever. Instruction in cooking and sewing is given by qualified instructors, and talks on hygiene and mothercraft generally are a regular feature. There is no doubt that the arrangements made whereby the children brought by their mothers are looked after in rooms apart from that where the class is held contributes very materially to the success of these classes.

This necessarily makes large demands on the personnel of the Voluntary Committee, as well as calling for a good deal of patience on the part of the workers concerned.

Stockport Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Voluntary Committee continue to render yeoman service to the cause of Child Welfare in the town. In every department of the work they are able to supplement and extend the work of the Statutory Committee, and by their gifts of time and money to render much useful service. They were the pioneers of child welfare work, and that spirit is still to be found throughout all their activities.

Of the 92 voluntary helpers actively engaged in the work, 20 assisted in clerical work, 13 served teas at the Clinics, 45 helped in the Mothercraft Classes, and 14 at the Sewing Classes.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

In 1933, 666 cases were dealt with. All cases are carefully enquired into by the Health Visitors before the Sub-Committee makes any grant of milk.

Number of cases dealt with	666
Quantities of milk supplied :—	
Total	26447 lbs.
Free	11969 lbs.
Half Cost	1325 lbs.
Total Cost	£864 5s. 6d.

In addition, 13,153 lbs. of dried milk was supplied at cost price to mothers attending the Centres regularly with their children. The total amount of milk thus distributed free, at half-price, and at cost price was 26447 lbs.

Free supplies of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion are also given in necessitous cases. The Voluntary Committee deals with necessitous children between the ages of 1 and 5 years following recommendation by the Medical Officer of the Centre. During 1933, 2,577 pints of milk were supplied to 53 necessitous cases at an approximate cost of £32. 18s. 7d.

Supervision of Midwives.

During the year 60 Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise within the Borough. These included 17 at the Union Hospital, 1 at the Union Workhouse, 5 at the Mile End Maternity Home, 12 at Nursing Homes. Also 7 Midwives who reside outside the Borough gave notice of their intention to practice within the Borough.

The qualification of the Midwives who practise within the Borough are as follows :—

Possessing Certificates from the Obstetrical Society of London	1
Possessing Certificate from a recognised Hospital	1
Enrolled by virtue of having been in bona-fide practice as a Midwife a year prior to the passing of the Act	1
Having passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board	64

Two Midwives attended 100 cases or more each, either alone or with a medical man in attendance.

Ten Midwives did not attend any cases except in co-operation with a doctor.

In addition there were 21 Midwives on the non-practising list, 2 of whom assisted at 10 confinements.

The number of notifications of sending for medical assistance and the conditions for which help was required were as follow :—

Post-partum haemorrhage	10	Condition of Mother	20
Ante-partum haemorrhage	24	Condition of Eyes	35
Retained placenta or Membranes	16	Abortion	1
Obstructed labour	94	Uterine inertia	6
Ruptured perineum	164	Pyrexia	27
Contracted pelvis	1	Ante-Natal	4
Malpresentation	11	Unclassified	2
Albuminuria	24	Total	511
Condition of Child	72		

Compensation was not paid to any Midwives for loss of practice caused by unavoidable delay in carrying out disinfection, but was paid in 12 cases where their patients were removed to Hospital for delivery.

Sixty-seven visits of inspection to Midwives practising in the town were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health during the year. By arrangement the Cheshire County Council and the Manchester Corporation inspect the Midwives residing outside the town, who occasionally practise in this County Borough.

Midwives were interviewed at the Town Hall on 69 occasions by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health or one of the Health Visitors.

During the winter a further course of lectures was given by Dr. K. V. Bailey. Midwives find lectures of this type very helpful in bringing their knowledge of their work up to date.

MILE END HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

This Hospital continued to work smoothly throughout the year, and examination of the records shows the excellent results to be obtained by adequate ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care. There are sixteen maternity beds provided, with two additional beds for isolation.

The Hospital is a recognised training school for Midwives, and the district training is undertaken by Nurse Barr, 1, Caistor Street, Stockport. The additional teacher, Mrs. G. Smith, gave her practice up during the year, and left the town. Occasional use has been made of the services of Mrs. Barnsley, 428, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport, who is a recognised district teacher.

The Committee have had under consideration the question of fees paid by patients confined in the Hospital. In October, it was decided to charge a flat rate of three guineas per week for admission, this fee to include all drugs and dressings, but not Doctors' fees. Intending patients who do not consider they can afford this fee may apply for admission at a reduced rate. If, after investigation, the financial circumstances of the applicant are below a specified standard, a reduction is made in accordance with the scale in operation. All patients admitted during the ante-natal period are charged at the rate of 5/– a day. Patients remaining in the home on their doctor's recommendation longer than the normal period of fourteen days, are charged at the rate of 3/– a day. A private single–bedded ward is provided for those patients who are prepared to pay a fee of £5 5s. 0d. a week.

This new departure made by the Committee has been amply justified by the results.

As formerly, an Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic is held once weekly at the Hospital, for all those patients who have not definitely booked a Doctor for their confinement.

During the year the following cases were dealt with :—

Number of mothers remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1933....	6
,, ,, admitted during the year.....	205
,, ,, discharged during the year.....	208
,, ,, died during the year.....	..
,, ,, remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1933...	3

Number of babies remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1933.....	5
,, ,, born during the year (live births 202, still-births 2).	204
,, ,, discharged during the year.....	202
,, ,, died during the year.....	3
,, ,, (Still-births).....	2
,, ,, remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1933.....	2

Number of miscarriages.....	—
,, Cases of Puerperal Fever.....	1
,, ,, Puerperal Pyrexia	5
,, twins born in Hospital.....	2 pairs

Mile End Maternity Hospital.

Annual Statistics—Year 1933.

Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) : 16.

Number of maternity cases admitted during the year : 205 (3 ante-natal).

Average duration of stay : 14 days.

Number of cases delivered by—

(*a*) Midwives : 148.

(*b*) Doctors : 54.

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency : 97.

Number of cases notified as—

(*a*) Puerperal Fever : 1.

(*b*) Puerperal Pyrexia : 5.

Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum : Nil.

Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution : 12.

Number of Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum : 1

Number of maternal deaths : Nil.

Number of infant deaths—

(*a*) (i) stillborn : 2.

(ii) within 10 days of birth : 2.

(*b*) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable) :—

(i) *Stillbirths*—		(ii) *Death within* 10 *days of birth*—	
Extended breech delivery	2	Atelectasis.....	1
		Melaena Neonatorum.....	1
	2		2

WEEKLY MEANS OF OBSERVATIONS AT THE BOROUGH METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, STOCKPORT.

Latitude 53° 24′ 12″ N. Longitude 2° 9′ 14″ W.

Cistern of Barometer 261–56 feet and top of Raingauge 285 feet above Mean Sea-level.

1933.	*Thermometers.* — *Underground.* 1 *Foot.*	*Thermometers.* — *Underground.* 4 *Feet.*	*Average daily Rain-fall.*	1933.	*Thermometers.* — *Underground.* 1 *Foot.*	*Thermometers.* — *Underground.* 4 *Feet.*	*Average daily Rain-fall.*
1st week	42°	45°	.09	27th week	61°	54°	.05
2nd ,,	40	45	.04	28th ,,	61	56	.24
3rd ,,	38	43	.12	29th ,,	61	56	.05
4th ,,	35	43	—	30th ,,	62	57	.01
5th ,,	36	41	.15	31st ,,	61	58	.03
6th ,,	40	40	.16	32nd ,,	61	58	.001
7th ,,	38	42	.001	33rd ,,	60	58	.004
8th ,,	35	42	.14	34th ,,	59	58	.19
9th ,,	37	42	.12	35th ,,	60	58	.01
10th ,,	41	41	.02	36th ,,	59	58	—
11th ,,	42	42	.23	37th ,,	56	58	.004
12th ,,	41	42	.06	38th ,,	55	56	.05
13th ,,	42	43	.01	39th ,,	54	56	.05
14th ,,	44	43	.04	40th ,,	52	55	.1
15th ,,	46	44	.01	41st ,,	53	55	.29
16th ,,	45	45	.003	42nd ,,	50	53	.08
17th ,,	47	45	.07	43rd ,,	49	53	.07
18th ,,	49	46	.09	44th ,,	46	50	.09
19th ,,	50	46	.06	45th ,,	46	50	.05
20th ,,	50	48	.01	46th ,,	43	49	.05
21st ,,	53	49	.07	47th ,,	44	48	.003
22nd ,,	54	50	.01	48th ,,	41	47	.003
23rd ,,	57	52	.05	49th ,,	38	46	.003
24th ,,	56	53	.14	50th ,,	38	46	.007
25th ,,	56	53	.39	51st ,,	38	42	.001
26th ,,	58	54	.02	52nd ,,	39	43	.03

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Acute Polio Encephalitis	65
Acute Poliomyelitis	65, 69
Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, etc	36, 44
Ambulance Facilities	30
Ante-natal Clinics	100–101
Area of Borough	10
Bacteriological Examinations	58, 70, 84
Births and Birth-rate	10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 21
Births notified	95–96
Births visited	99
Bye-Laws	36, 44
Cancer	19, 22, 24
Census	13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	22, 65, 69
Chemical Work	58
Cherry Tree Lane Hos.	36, 66, 67, 71–74
Child Welfare Centres	100–102
Closet Accommodation	39, 40, 41
Consumption	10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 65, 69, 76–88
Dairies, Cowsheds, &c.	55
Deaths & Death-rate	10, 12, 17–28
Diarrhœa	10, 18, 94
Diphtheria	18, 22, 24, 65, 66, 67, 68 72, 74
Disinfection	71
Dispensary, Tuberculosis	76–85
District Inspectorial Work	41–45
Drainage and Sewerage	38
Dysentery	24, 65, 69
Emergency and Staffing Sub-Committee	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	22, 65, 69
Enteric Fever	18, 22, 24, 65, 66, 72
Erysipelas	65, 69
Factories and Workshops	42–43
Food—Adulteration, etc.	57, 58, 60
Food—Inspection and supervision of	54–60
Food and Drugs, Summary of Analyst's Reports	57–58
Health Committee, Members of	3
Health Services for the Area	30–36
Health Visitors' Work	98–103
Health Week	59
Hospital Sub-Committee, Members of	3
Hospitals, Isolation	36, 66, 67, 71–74
,, List of	36
Housing	48–52
Housing Committee, Members of	3
Ice Cream Vendors	60
Illegitimacy	16, 22
Infant Hygiene, Lectures on	59
Infant Life Protection	36, 98, 99
Infantile Mortality & Maternity & Child Welfare Work	10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 94–104
Infectious Diseases	18, 24, 62–74
Influenza	18, 22, 24, 94
Inhabited Houses	10
Inquests	20
Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, etc	36
Introduction	7
Isolation Hospitals	71–74
Laboratory Facilities	30, 58, 90
Legal Proceedings	60
Local Government Act, 1929	31
Local Powers relating to Public Health	36, 44
Malaria	24, 65, 69
Marriages and Marriage-rate	16, 17
Maternal Deaths	10, 12, 27, 96, 97
Maternity & Child Welfare Committee	3
Maternity and Child Welfare and Infantile Mortality	10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 94–104
Maternity Home	103–104
Maternity Home Sub-Committee	3
Measles	10, 18, 22, 24, 69, 70
Meat Inspection	55, 56
Mental Defectives	37
Meteorological Station	105
Midwives	102, 103
Midwives, Supervision of	102, 103
Mile End Maternity Hospital	103, 104
Milk, Distribution of	101, 102
Milk Distribution Sub-Committee	3
Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919	101, 102
Milk Samples	54, 55
Milk Shops	55
Milk Supply	54, 55
Mortality Statistics	10, 17–28
Mothercraft Classes	101
Natural and Social Conditions of the District	13
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10, 12, 19, 22, 24, 65, 69, 76–88
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	62, 65–74
Notification of Births Act	95, 96
Notification of Tuberculosis	79, 80, 81, 82
Nursing Arrangements	36
Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927	36
Nutrition	59
Occupational Groups	13, 14, 15
Offensive Trades	44
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	65, 68, 97, 98
Orthopaedic Treatment	36, 87, 88
Outworkers	43, 99
Overcrowding	49

Continued on page 107

INDEX (*Continued.*)

	PAGE.
Pathological Examinations	70, 90
Pemphigus Neonatorum	69, 98
Phthisis	10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 65, 69 76–88
Pneumonia, Primary & Influenzal	65, 69
Poisons and Pharmacy Act	45
Poliomyelitis, Acute	65, 69
Polio Encephalitis	65
Population	10, 16, 21
Premises and Occupations controlled by Regulations	44
Privy Middens : Conversions to W.C.s	39, 41
Prosecutions	57
Public Assistance Department	5, 36
Public Cleansing	41
Public Institutions :—	
Shaw Heath	32–36
Stepping Hill Hospital	31–36, 77, 78
Stockport Infirmary	30
Public Vaccination	5, 62–64
Puerperal Fever	23, 65, 68, 97
Puerperal Pyrexia	23, 65, 68, 97
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 65, 69, 76–88
Rag Flock Acts	45
Rateable Value	10
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	45
Sanatoria Accommodation	84–88
Sanitary Accommodation in Factories, etc.	42, 43
Sanitary Circumstances of Area	38–45
Sanitary Inspection of Area	41–45
Scarlet Fever	18, 22, 24, 65, 66, 67, 72, 74
Scavenging	41
Schools	45
Sediment Tests	54
Shops Acts	57
Slaughterhouses	55, 56
Smallpox	18, 62, 65, 66
Smoke Abatement	44
Smoke Abatement Committee	3
Staff	4, 72
Statistical Memorandum	10
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	10–28
Statutory Notices served during year	42, 51–52
Still-births	10, 95, 96
Stockport Infirmary	30
Stockport Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee	101
Transferable Deaths	21
Tuberculosis :	
Pulmonary	10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 65, 69, 76–88
Non-Pulmonary	10, 12, 19, 22, 24, 65, 69, 76–88
Tuberculosis, Treatment of	76–80, 83–88
Tuberculosis, Venereal & Mental Diseases Sub–Committee	3
Typhoid Fever	18, 22, 24, 65, 66, 72
Uncertified Deaths and Inquests	20
Vaccination	5, 62–64
Vaccination Officers	5, 62–64
Venereal Diseases	90, 91
Ward Mortality	18
Ward Populations	18
Water Supply	38
Water Closets :—	
Accommodation	39, 40
Inspection of	41
Number Newly Erected	39, 40
Whitehill Hospital	77, 85–88
Whooping Cough	10, 18, 22, 24, 69, 70, 94
Workshop Inspection	42–43
Zymotic Diseases	10, 17, 18, 19, 24, 65